

Gc
974.402
D236da
v.8
1411717

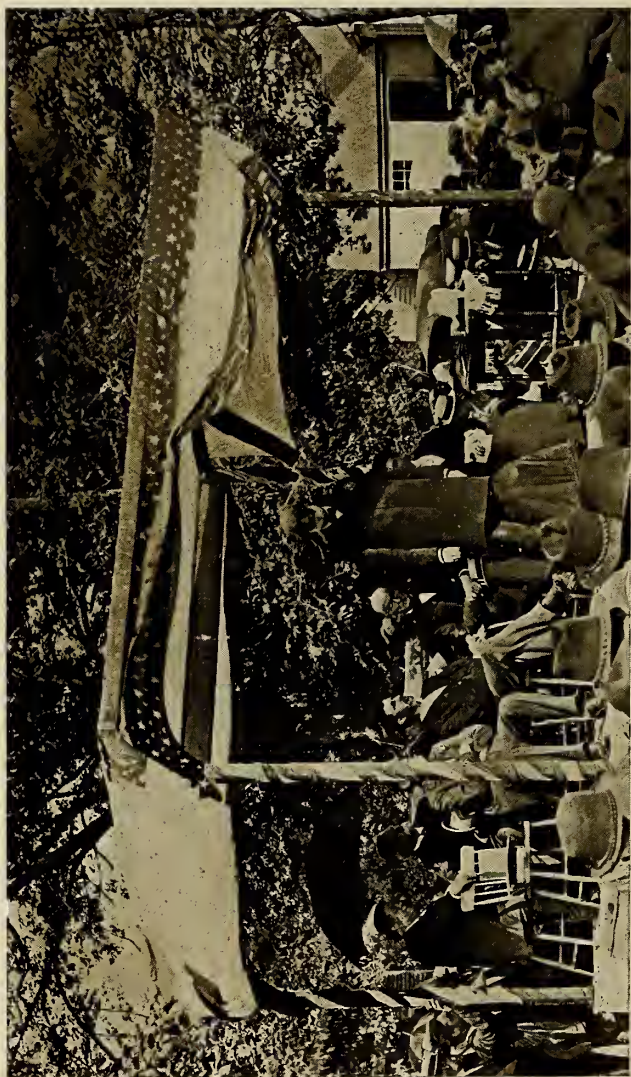
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01115 0320

6/vs-



Left to right — Abner C. Goodell, Esq., Hon. William C. Endicott, William P. Upham, Judge Alden P. White, Rev. Charles B. Rice, D. D., Hon. Augustus Mudge, Rev. Alfred P. Putnam, D. D., Miss Sarah McCormick, reader.
From a print made June 30, 1894, at the Dedication of the Boulder at the Training Field, Danvers Highlands.

THE
HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS

OF THE

DANVERS
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME 8.

Edited by the Committee on Publication

DANVERS, MASS.
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
1920

NEWCOMB & GAUSS
PRINTERS
Salem, Massachusetts

1411717

CONTENTS.

Old Tavern Days in Danvers, by Harriet S. Tapley, (<i>Illustrated</i>),	1
Rial Side: Part of Salem in 1700, by Sidney Perley, (<i>Illustrated</i>),	33
The Washington News Room,	59
The Old Town of Danvers in 1765, by Samuel P. Fowler,	61
Physicians of Danvers,	66
Why Capt. Levi Preston Fought,	68
History of the Roman Catholic Parish, by Elizabeth A. Ahern,	71
Danvers Ships and Ship Masters, by Charles S. Tapley,	84
Journal of Doctor Samuel Holten,	97
Licensed Innholders in Danvers, 1694-1845,	131
Buildings Erected in Danvers in 1919,	132
Necrology,	133

Goodspeed \$125.00 4-7-67 40 vols. Serial. 3547 P.O. 3661

OFFICERS FOR 1919-1920.

President, CHARLES H. PRESTON.

Vice-Presidents, GEORGE B. SEARS, LESTER S. COUCH.

Secretary, MISS HARRIET S. TAPLEY.

Assistant Secretary, MISS ALICE F. HAMMOND.

Treasurer, MISS ANNIE G. PERLEY.

Curator, CAPT. HENRY N. COMEY.

Curator of China, MRS. GEORGE W. TOWNE.

Librarian, LAWRENCE W. JENKINS.

Historian, EZRA D. HINES.

Executive Committee, WALTER A. TAPLEY, LORING B. GOODALE, GEORGE W. EMERSON, MISS ANNIE W. HAMMOND and MISS OLIVE F. FLINT.

Publication Committee, EZRA D. HINES, ANDREW NICHOLS and MISS HARRIET S. TAPLEY.

The membership of the Society has kept up well during the past year, and although the cost of our publication has increased greatly since the first volume was issued in 1913, it has been thought best not to increase the annual dues. To offset this advanced cost, every member is urged to secure as many new members as possible each year, for a large membership only will enable us to continue the dues at \$1 per year. We still have in mind a campaign for raising money for our memorial fireproof building and hope to have the organization perfected before another year. The Society's treasury is always open to receive contributions or bequests for this purpose. When the opportune time arrives, we hope to erect a building which will be a suitable memorial to the founders of this good old town of Danvers, as well as a source of pride to our present and future citizens.

The Danvers Historical Society needs endowment funds, the income of which to be used for the following purposes: For the maintenance of the Page House and grounds; for the publication of local history; for the purchase of museum articles relating to Danvers which cannot be obtained by gift; for a collection of photographs and pictures of Danvers houses and persons, past and present; and for other equally important work of an up-to-date Historical Society.

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS
OF THE
DANVERS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 8.

DANVERS, MASS.

1920

OLD TAVERN DAYS IN DANVERS.

BY HARRIET S. TAPLEY.

The establishment of houses for the entertainment of travellers and for the convenience of the early settlers was almost contemporary with the building of the meeting-house and the organization of the church. Roads between towns were sparsely settled, distances were long and travelling difficult. Thus it happened that the ordinary, by which name the seventeenth century tavern was known, became a necessity not only for travellers but for the people living within the various settlements, who in those days of hardship and privation were wont to seek comfort and refreshment in the small beer, cider, sack or strongwater of that day. The aroma of coffee or the fragrance and sociability of the tea cup were to them unknown delights. Indeed, the colonists considered the ordinary so great a necessity that towns which failed to provide one according to law, were subjected to substantial fines. This business was controlled in Essex County by licenses granted by the Quarterly Courts and the Court of Sessions, upon approbation of the selectmen of the towns. There were occasional instances when considerable inducement was offered a man to open a public house. Just as the minister was exempt from taxation on land—which accounts for so many ministers buying land, a good investment for those days—so the ordinary keeper often received attractive grants or was made exempt from church rates in return for keeping the “house of public entertainment.” They were quite generally men of high standing in the community, who could be trusted for the most part to conduct orderly houses. Arthur Sandin in Marblehead had the distinction of holding the first innholder’s license in Essex County. This was in 1640, and it was granted

by the magistrates, Col. Endecott, Jno. Humphreys, Esq., Emmanuel Downing, William Hathorne and Edward Hallocke, all save perhaps Humphreys, familiar names in old Danvers. This innholder's license which Sandin held in his primitive tavern for the accommodation of the rugged fishermen of Marblehead, is no different in intent from that held by the large and sumptuous hostelrys in Boston today; in the eyes of the law, these hotels are simply taverns, and their proprietors, innholders or tavern-keepers.

To guard against drunkenness was of course most essential for the safety and welfare of the inhabitants of the early settlements, and to this end court enjoined in 1637, in the first form of oath to be administered to a constable, "you shall endeavor to find out and present all disorders in common victualing howses & all offence of drunkenness." However, with the increase of population and the corresponding number of new ordinaries opened, together with the granting of licenses to retailers of liquor who were not innholders, matters grew constantly worse. An attempt was made to restrict the amount each person could drink, but that by no means prevented many arrests for "being disguised with drink." At one time, licenses for selling wine and beer were granted upon condition that either the retailer or innholder should sell only to strangers in the house, the townsmen being served out of doors. One of the most serious offences was that of selling strongwater to Indians, and while the law was strict, the copper-colored neighbors managed to procure this drink, and when under its influence behaved no more disgustingly than the white man who had taught them the habit. Picture a scene from the court records of a certain Salem constable, worse for drink, stumbling along the road between Marblehead and Salem, with an Indian woman whom he had arrested, and whom this representative of law and order assaulted upon the highway and later was haled into court! One Sergeant Belcher in 1658 confessed that he sold strongwater to Indians "so fusty" that the English would not buy it.

At one time drunkenness became such a flagrant offence that a list of names of common drunkards submitted to the court were forbidden to frequent Salem ordinaries. On the other hand, ordinaries were sometimes fined for not having beer to sell in the house, according to law. In 1662, court ordered that licenses from that time would be granted with the understanding that all who were licensed "to still and retail

strongwater should not sell to any but members of families of good repute, nor sell after sunset, and that they be ready to give account of what liquors they sold by retail, the quantity, time and to whom sold, when called upon by the court."

Conditions did not improve, even with the most stringent laws. Each Quarterly Court had its full quota of presentments for offences easily traceable to the use of liquor. The colonists early imported malt and established breweries, but with the introduction of apple orchards, following the example set by Endecott, cider was soon cheap. It was said that all drank it, old and young, and upon all occasions, funerals, weddings, ordinations and church and house raisings. Retailers were licensed for the sale of different sorts of drinks, and were often haled into court for violation of the existing laws. The court records abound with misdemeanors of all classes, with respect to over-indulgence; doctors and even ministers were by no means immune, and the heavy hand of the law was firmly laid upon all offenders. One ordinary keeper in 1641, for baking white bread contrary to law and for allowing tippling at his house, was admonished and fined 20 shillings; he was further cautioned against leaving the ordinary. From the earliest times, women conducted ordinaries, for what with war and exposure, widows were numerous, and it proved a benefit to the community if they succeeded in making themselves and their families self-supporting by means of this occupation. To this purpose, one Mrs. Clark in Salem was so licensed, "with liberty to draw wine," paying a fee of 10 pounds annually, and to provide "a fitt man yt is godlie to manage the busines." She found a "godlie man" in Robert Gutch. Sometimes men who were serving on the "watch" were admonished for frequenting the ordinary and indulging so freely that they returned to the meeting house to sleep. For "abiding drunk in an ordinary during public ordinances on a lecture day," fines were imposed, and the keeper of the ordinary was also fined for allowing them to stay there.

Tobacco was always a contraband article and especially prohibited in the ordinaries. Smoking a "pipe of tobacco" on the street or within two miles of a meeting house were crimes punishable by the stocks, fines or whippings,—for fire, next to the Indians, was the early colonists' most dreaded foe. It was on this account that in Ipswich a man was fined for lighting a pipe and smoking on the court day in Mr. Baker's, the ordinary keeper's yard. Entertaining strangers for any length

of time without notifying authority, and for entertaining townsmen "at unseasonable times, as after 9 by the clock," were crimes punishable by fines. As for the entertainment of Quakers, it goes without saying that the court allowed no leniency in this respect. John Emery of Newbury stands out as the one man who was fearless enough to allow Quakers at his house in defiance of the law. In 1663, he was presented by the grand jury for this offence. Some testified before the church that there had been a Quaker meeting at Emery's tavern and that he had bade them welcome although he had been cautioned against such impropriety. Others told of two women Quakers who went in to said Emery's house, into the room where his wife was working, and also that he had entertained two men Quakers "very kindly to bed and table, & John Emmerie shook ym by ye hand, and bid ym welcome." For this most reproachful conduct, he was promptly fined. In indentures of apprentices, it was quite generally stipulated that they should not frequent ale-houses or tippling houses, play cards, dice or shuffleboard, keep bad company, marry without their master's consent, nor reveal their master's secrets.

"The accommodation in public houses in almost all towns, save perhaps Salem or Boston, were meagre and primitive. The ordinaries were furnished in all probability in much the same fashion as the private houses, in simple manner and scanty fare. The tap-room was the largest room in the house. It had universally a great fireplace, a bare sanded floor, with many stools and chairs. There was usually a tall and rather rude writing desk at which a traveller might write a letter and where the landlord made out his bills and kept his accounts. The bar was made with a sort of portcullis gate which could be closed when necessary." On each side of the huge chimney were hooks to hang firearms, and later when the ban on smoking was less in evidence, at each side were curious little draws for pipes and tobacco. Punch was introduced about 1680, and the flip mugs which have come down to us speak unmistakably of the unlimited capacity of our ancestors. The loggerhead was as much a part of the chimney furniture of an old time New England tavern as the bellows or andirons. It was kept constantly warm in the ashes. Alice Morse Earle, whose indefatigable quest for the antique made her authority on so many old-time customs, wrote that American flip was made in a great pewter mug or earthen pitcher filled

two-thirds full of strong beer, sweetened with sugar, molasses or dried pumpkin, flavored with a dash—about a gill—of New England rum. Into this mixture was thrust and stirred a red-hot loggerhead, made of iron and shaped like a poker, and the seething iron made the liquor foam and bubble and mantle high. She said, in regard to sampling the concoction: "I did so not long ago, mixing carefully by a rule for flip recommended and recorded and used by General Putnam—old Put—in the Revolution. I had the Revolutionary receipt and I had the Revolutionary loggerhead and I had the old-time ingredients, but alas, I had neither the tastes nor the digestion of my Revolutionary sires, and the indescribable scorched and puckering bitterness of taste and pungency of smell of that rank compound which was flip, will serve for sometime in my memory as an antidote for any overweening longing for the good old times."

The fare in the early taverns was not always of the best. Twelve pence was at one time the price for a meal. "One Richard Cluffe, in an utterance which sounds like the voice of Shakespeare's clown exclaimed at a mean meal served to him: 'What! Shall I pay twelve pence for the fragments which the grand jury rogues have left?' The majesty of the law could not be thus attacked in Massachusetts in the year 1640. Three pounds, six shillings and eight pence did Cluffe pay for his rash and angry words—truly a costly dinner."

When our ancestors made a journey to Boston, they stopped at the Anchor, a half-way house at Lynn kept by Joseph Armitage, whose accounts are still preserved. Governor Endecott, when he went from the Orchard Farm to attend to affairs of the colony, took the Ipswich road, and had at the Anchor "vitals, beare and logen," which was paid for by the Auditor. Armitage was exempt from common training in 1649, on account of serving in the capacity of an innholder, but he was obliged to pay 10 shillings for the use of the Lynn military company.

Taverns were open to the general public and used for many different purposes. Weddings took place there, parish meetings were held and religious services were occasionally carried on. The important duty of the early church officials called the "seating of the meeting house," by which each member of the parish was assigned to a certain seat, according to rank and distinction, the men and women being separated was often arranged at the local tavern. Secret meetings in time

of war were also held behind closed shutters. Sessions of all the Salem and Ipswich Quarterly Courts were held in taverns, the former up to 1679, the tavern-keeper receiving a certain amount for the use of his house. The magistrates had "lodging and diet" there, and the maid-servants received a few shillings for attendance upon them, at the expense of the county. At a later date, there were exhibitions of wax-works, of monstrosities in human and animal life, entertainments by strolling players, lotteries were drawn there, turkey shoots, bull-baiting and vendues were occasionally held, and lodges of Freemasons were accustomed to meet in the taverns until suitable accommodations could be provided elsewhere. Public houses were also closely identified with meetings of the militia from the earliest time. There they met to choose officers and there on training days they were sure to congregate and almost sure to imbibe too freely of rum, wine or blackstrap, of which every tavern had an abundant supply for such occasions. Then it was in the "upper chamber" that men drew naked swords and rapiers in heated arguments, and before morning the constable had to be called "to clear the house."

In the recognizance for an innholder in the sixteen hundred nineties was the condition that the holder of the license should not "permit, suffer or have any Playing at Dice, Cards, Tables, Quoits, Loggets, Bowles, Shuffle-board, Ninepins, Billiards, or any other unlawful Game or Games in the House, Yard, Garden, Back-side....nor shall suffer to be or remain in the house, any Person or Persons not being of the ordinary Household or Family, on the Lord's Day or any part thereof contrary to Law; nor shall Sell any Wine, Liguors or other Strong drink to any Apprentices, Servants, Indians or Negroes; nor shall suffer any Person or Persons to be there Tippling, Drinking, or continue there after Nine by the Clock in the night time."

The number of retailers or innholders had increased so alarmingly in 1758 that the court ordered all selectmen of towns to be notified not to recommend any more persons than were absolutely necessary, and in 1766 they warned that "Such an overgreat number of Taverns in the Town of Danvers Can't be serviceable to the Pubblick, but the Contrary." In 1774 they were increasing in all the towns, Danvers (which then included the town of Peabody) having eleven innholders with twelve retailers, while Salem had ten innholders, with sixty-six retailers, and Marblehead, four innholders, with

eighty-three retailers. Of course included in these were the shop-keepers, among whom liquor was a regular stock in trade. Tavern-keepers were paid for giving aid to soldiers, as on October 20, 1756, when the General Court ordered that "Tavern Keepers who shall support soldiers after they return home from the army shall be allowed 6d. per meal for each." They were to keep account of the Company and Regiment to which the soldier belonged, and were obliged to support the soldiers at this rate. In 1787, retailers were obliged to take oath that they would "bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," and "to the utmost of their power defend the Constitution and Government thereof against traitorous conspirators and all hostile and violent attempts whatsoever."

The curiosity of many landlords was a standing jest. It is said of Dr. Franklin that when he was young, the first thing he said when arriving at an inn, to anticipate inquiry, was, "My name is Benjamin Franklin. I was born in Boston. I am a printer by profession, am travelling to Philadelphia, shall have to return at such and such a time, and have no news. Now, what can you give me for dinner?"

The following data in relation to licenses granted to the innholders and retailers of Danvers may be found among the Essex County Quarterly Court and the Court of Sessions records and files.

INGERSOLL TAVERN.

Nathaniel Ingersoll was granted the first license to keep an ordinary at Salem Village. Soon after the parish was set off from Salem, and the parent town had given the "Farmers" liberty to establish a church of their own, in 1673, according to the Salem town records. "Nathaniel Ingersoll is allowed to sell beer and syder by the quart for the tyme whyle the farmers are a building of their meeting house and on Lord's days afterward." Mr. Ingersoll was the leading man in the parish, a large landowner, a deacon of the Village church and a Captain of the troop in that section, and through whose generosity the present training field at Danvers Highlands became the property of the community.* He was son of Richard Ingersoll, and was born in Salem 1632. He built a house

*For more extended sketch of Nathaniel Ingersoll, see Upham's "History of Salem Witchcraft" and Essex Institute Hist. Coll., vol. 45, p. 185.

near the site of the present First church parsonage, where the Court, in June, 1677, granted him a license upon approbation of the Selectmen of Salem, to establish an ordinary and upon notice from the "the inhabitance of the farmes" that they had "made choyce of nathanell Ingerson for to keepe a hous of entertainment for strangers and others by seling beere and sider and lickers and provision." This was considered an especially convenient location, as the meeting house was nearby and in those days the tavern and the meeting house were on very friendly terms. It was not uncommon for licenses to be granted upon condition that the ordinary should be kept near the house of worship—quite different from the present laws forbidding the sale of liquor within a certain distance from the church. "Those who know of the old-time meeting house can fully comprehend the desire of the colonists to have a tavern near at hand, especially during the winter services. Through autumn rains, the winter frosts and snows and fierce northeasters, the poorly built meeting house stood constantly growing more damp, more icy, more deadly, with each succeeding week. Women cowered, shivering, half-frozen, over the feeble heat of a metal foot stove as the long session dragged on and the few coals became ashes. Men stamped their feet and swung their arms in vain attempt to warm the blood. Gladly and eagerly did all troop from the gloomy meeting-house to the cheerful tavern to thaw out before the afternoon service and to warm up before the ride or walk home in the late afternoon. It was a scandal in many a town that godly church members partook too freely of tavern cheer at the nooning; the only wonder is that the entire congregation did not succumb in a body to the potent flip and toddy of the tavern keeper."

Dea. Ingersoll continued to serve the people of that vicinity until 1708, when his adopted son, Benjamin Hutchinson, was granted by the Court of Sessions license "to keep a public house of entertainment at the house of Deacon Ingersoll at ye Village where said Ingersoll now liveth." Hutchinson was licensed each year until 1712. Dea. Ingersoll died in 1719, but his house was destined to serve as a tavern in later years. The Ingersoll estate was in litigation many years and the title finally settled in 1733 into the family of Samuel Ingersoll of Marblehead, who conveyed the tavern house in 1736 to Joseph Cross of Salem, mariner. About 1753 Mr. Cross probably made extensive repairs or else built on or near this

spot an entirely new house, which is still standing as the First Church parsonage. Joseph Cross was licensed as an innholder here from 1751-1758, and Tarrant Putnam in 1760, but the latter removed from town the following year. In 1761 Michael Cross, who had come into possession of the house by inheritance from his father, Joseph, was licensed to keep tavern "in the house lately kept by Tarrant Putnam," which he continued until his death on April 8, 1784. He conveyed the house in 1783, just before his death, to Nathaniel Pope, but the Cross's were probably occupants. His wife, Mary (Rea) Cross, whom he married, December 25, 1758, was granted a license, in 1784, which was renewed each year until her death on Aug. 26, 1798. Her son, Michael Cross, was licensed in 1804, but whether in this house or elsewhere is not known, for in 1802, the heirs of Nathaniel Pope sold the estate to "Gen." Ebenezer Goodale, who occupied it for thirty years. The place fell into disrepute and in order to be rid of an undesirable neighbor and unsightly surroundings, the First Church purchased the house on May 26, 1832, made repairs and fitted it up as a parsonage for which it is likely to remain for many years to come.

PHILLIPS TAVERN.

Walter Phillips, Sr., was the next of the "Farmers" to have a license as an innholder, the town approving of him in 1689, for that occupation "for the Village." His house was located near the site of the brick house on the west side of Sylvan street, formerly known as the Daniel Tapley house, on the south side of the brook, not far from the Danvers-Peabody line. Thus it occupied a convenient situation on the old Ipswich road, which was the principal highway used by travellers from Ipswich to Boston, there being at that time no "houses of public entertainment" for several miles in either direction.

He succeeded John Proctor in the business of innholder for this locality. John Proctor had kept a public house while he was tenant at the Downing Farm near Proctor's Crossing. Here Proctor was licensed in 1666, the first year he occupied the place and more or less frequently until sometime in the sixteen eighties. In his petition to the Court in 1666 he says: "I Live At Mr. Downings farme w^{ch} Is In y^e Common Roadeway, w^{ch} occasioneth severall travellours To Call In for some Refreshment as they pass Alonge & findinge It Like to bee

Verrv Chargeable In Case I should continue to Accommodate such Upon free Cost, doe therefore Earnestly Request you y^t you would bee pleased to graunt mee Liberty To sett up a house of Entertainment To sell Beare, Sider, Liquors," etc. In 1678, he was fined 40 shillings for selling a quart of cider to one Joseph, an Indian, and to other Indians, upon testimony of Giles Cory, Abraham Wolcot, John Parker, who deposed concerning Goodwife Proctor saying that she had sold cider to the Indians in exchange for baskets, and that she had as good right to "let them have drinks as other folks." John Gloid and George Lockhartt, servants of Proctor, John Phelps and John Pudney, patrons, Benjamin and Elizabeth Proctor, children of John, the latter having charge of the sale of liquors, testified in behalf of Proctor. Zerubbabel Endecott said he had been sent for several times when Indians came there and saw no liquor and believed the complaint was "out of Ill will more than matter." Robert Lord, marshal of Ipswich, also affirmed that he had not been able to obtain liquor at Proctor's house for a year.

Up to this time Walter Phillips' life had been spent in a region which presented some of the most dramatic scenes in the history of the early colonists. He appeared as one of the first settlers in the locality about Woolwich, Me., in 1661, when he bought land there of the Indians, and in 1674 added greatly to his estate by purchasing a tract six miles wide, so that he stands out as one of the great Eastern Land proprietors. Another who came to Salem Village at this time from this eastern region was James Smith, Jr., with his wife, Margaret, daughter of Walter Phillips, Sr. The Smith and Phillips families were so closely connected that a few facts concerning them may not be inappropriate here, particularly since descendants of Smith continued residents of Salem Village for many years, one grandson, Walter Smith, keeping tavern there. In 1648, James Smith, Sr., blacksmith, purchased of the native sachem, Robin Hood, an extensive tract of land in the present Woolwich, Me. He was said to have been settled near the mouth of the Kennebec as early as 1638, and there is much evidence to show that he may have gone to that place from Salem. He was recorder of the Court held at Merry Meeting Bay in 1654. About 1661 he died, leaving a wife, Elizabeth, and several young children: Elizabeth, who married Lawrence Dennis and lived in Newtown; James, afterward of Salem Village; Samuel, killed by the Indians in

1676; Mary, who married a Hammond of Wells, and Hazadiah, born about 1657, and married, 1684, Hannah Grover. The widow married, second, Richard Hammond, a large land-owner and head of the Indian trading-post for furs at the Kennebec. During King Philip's War the Indian raids swept pitilessly over the eastern settlements and the sacking of Hammond's post resulted. Hubbard in his "Indian Wars", written a year after these depredations, tells of the attack on Aug. 13, 1676, when the young daughter of Mrs. Hammond, alarmed at seeing Indians, slipped outside the house, hid in a field of corn, fled to Sheepscoot river, and gave notice to the settlement there, while at home the Indians murdered her step-father, Hammond, and two others, and made the rest captives. This made the mother of the Smith family a second time a widow and it is supposed she fled with her family to Salem, but after her third marriage to Capt. John Rowdon of the Sagadahoc militia, a former resident of Salem, she returned to the Kennebec. Rowdon was killed by the Indians in 1688, and she fled to the protection of the forts.

In 1737 the heirs of James Smith, brought an action in court in defence of their title to the Eastern lands and from depositions in the Essex Registry of Deeds much of the early history of this and other pioneer families is obtained. It appears that James and Hazadiah Smith, the two sons of James, Sr., were living with Mrs. Hammond, when the post was sacked, and Samuel, another son, was slain. The family, including the workmen and servants, numbered sixteen, and an eye witness deposed that she "saw one Mrs. Elizabeth Hamonds and two of her children, called Hazediah and Mary Smith, who were also taken by the Indians, and perfectly remembers that said Mary Smith saved their lives by interpreting the Indian discourse, when they were determining to kill them, as said Mary informed them (she understanding the Indian language) and that deponent and Mrs. Hammond, with her two children, Hazediah and Mary, were carried away by said Indians with other captives to the fort at Teconick." Mrs. Hammond was released from captivity in the June following, when she carried letters from the Indians to the authorities at Boston, with complaints of their treatment by the soldiers.* After being driven away by the Indian attacks of 1676, James Smith, Jr., and family probably remained in Salem.

*See Maine Historical Collections, Vol. I, 2d series, p. 261-294.

The region in which Walter Phillips, Sr., was located was laid claim to by the Duke of York, who proceeded to send commissioners from New York to set up a government. A court was established in 1665 of which Walter Phillips was appointed clerk and recorder. The county was named Cornwall and the Sheepscot Plantation was called New Dartmouth. This town flourished remarkably and the settlers became prosperous and contented. Where Phillips built his house is described as a beautiful spot, with a commanding view of the Damariscotta river for miles above and below. He planted an apple orchard there which was an innovation of such importance as to be handed down in depositions by those who had gathered the fruit. But the happy days were rudely brought to a close with the Indian uprising of 1680. The storm raged, and from every quarter came a wail of desolation and woe. New Dartmouth was attacked and burned and the cellars and debris of ancient houses are to be seen there to this day. Sons fell in the battlefield, husbands and fathers had their brains opened in the presence of their own families, wives and mothers were dragged into a captivity worse than death. Those who remained fled to the garrisons or perhaps came away in vessels.

Thus it happened that Walter Phillips, Sr., and his son-in-law, James Smith, Jr., escaped with their families to civilization. When Phillips left he took the book which he had kept as clerk and recorder and deposited it in the office of the Secretary in Boston. It is supposed that it was destroyed in the fire of 1748 when the Courthouse was burned.

Phillips returned to Lynn after the attack of 1680. He was at first a tenant of the Orchard farm of Gov. Endecott, in 1686-7, according to the appraisal of the estate of Zerubbabel Endecott, son of the Governor.

He purchased the lot upon which he built his house at Salem Village on Mar. 14, 1684-5, at which time he was recorded as of Lynn. He bought six and one-half acres of Samuel Endecott, grandson of the Governor, and built his house before 1689. The innholder's license granted him in 1689 was no doubt given on account of the hardships he had endured on the frontier. He was at this time about seventy years of age. The tavern rooms consisted of a parlor, kitchen, parlor chamber, kitchen chamber and garret, with a leanto. According to the inventory of his estate the parlor contained a bedstead, feather bed and appurtenances, nine pair of sheets, feather

bed and bolster for a trundle bed, eight pillow cases, seven coarse sheets, three dozen old coarse napkins and other table linen, a great cubbard with small things in it, a long table, three stools, a small table, two great chairs, four new chairs, eight old chairs, a pine chest and small box with saddle, pillion and bridle, all old, a pair of iron dogs or and-irons, three pairs of tongs, and two fire pans. In the kitchen were two brass kettles, brass skillets, warming pan, pewter platters and pots, iron pots and kettle, frying pan, two spits and earthen ware, an old table, a pair of stilliards and axes and tools. In the parlor chamber were a feather bed, bedstead, a table, an old cubbard and chest, spinning-wheel, two pair old bellows and his wearing apparel. The kitchen chamber was furnished in a similar manner and there were two small beds in the garret. In the leanto were the refreshments for the entertaining of travellers,—a hogshead of rum, partly drawn, sugar, half a barrel of wine, part of a hogshead of molasses and an old cask; there were also twenty-five barrels of cider. He also owned two oxen, five cows, two heifers, twenty-two sheep, an old horse, a mare and a colt, seven shoats, a cart and wheels, plow and chains, etc. The dwelling house was valued at £100. Such was the outfit of the second oldest tavern in Danvers.

Landlord Phillips had his troubles with some of the strangers he entertained. He complained to the Quarterly Court February 27, 1689-90, against one John Ackin, a Scotchman, whom he suspected of stealing a box containing seven pounds, belonging to his daughter, Tabitha, from his house in Salem Village. He said that John Achin came to the ordinary "when we weare to meating And at oure Comming home the said Ackon was in the house; Then presently he asked my wife what she had for supper she replied that she left but too young peopell at home; But she would provide for his Entertainment & he loged there that night Certainly moreour afterwards he logged there 4 nights following at another timewe siting by the fire he Enquired wherè Tabitha was: he mother answered that she was A nursing, then he replied that he Came pourposly to borow sune mony of her: my wife Answered him that her mony was stolen. Then within a littell while he replied that there was A great house bilt & sune of the family must needs know of it of a Certaine: and the house could not be built with nothing; upon those words she caled to the boy to light a Candell & light the man

to bed in to the Chamber where formerly he lodged where in the money was left." Margaret Phillips, his wife, and James and Mary testified to the same.

Phillips continued the business here for fourteen years while at the same time Dea. Ingersoll was keeping the ordinary near the meeting house. In 1701 they were among the Essex County retailers of liquors who petitioned to the General Court that they be not obliged to take oath as to how much liquor they bought when they paid the excise tax. In 1692 he and his wife and daughter were among those who testified in behalf of Rebecca Nurse, during the witchcraft trials.

Walter Phillips, Sr., died in 1704 his will bearing date Oct. 21, of that year. He left all his estate during life to his wife, Margaret, whom he named executor. To his daughter, Tabitha, he bequeathed £20; to his son, Walter, £30; to his daughters, Tabitha, Margaret, Sarah and Jane, the household goods after his wife's decease; to son, James, the house and land, after his wife's decease. The will was witnessed by Benjamin Putnam, George Jacobs and Israel Porter.

Widow Margaret Phillips' will, dated Nov. 5, 1708, was proved Jan. 19, 1709. She mentioned daughters, Tabitha, Margaret, Sarah and Jane, granddaughter, Silence Phillips, and grandsons, Walter and James, children of her son, John, and appointed her son, James, executor.

The children of Walter, Sr., and Margaret Phillips, were: Tabitha, whose will dated Mar. 23, 1718, mentions brothers, Walter and James, and kin, Benjamin Holten, Samuel Smith, Benjamin Hutchinson, Jr., Jacob Phillips and Silence Rodgers; Margaret, who married James Smith; Sarah, who married first, Benjamin Holten, and second, in 1706, Capt. Benjamin, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Putnam; Jane, who married Benjamin Hutchinson Nov. 14, 1689, and died in 1711; James, who married Sarah Stevens; Walter, Jr., who settled in Lynn; John, of Lynn, probably not living in 1704; Jacob, who died in 1690, leaving wife, Sarah (Rea), and daughter, Silence, the latter's intention of marriage to Daniel Rogers being published Dec. 9, 1710. Rogers died in 1723, and she married, second, Jan. 9, 1726-7, Samuel Waters.

James Phillips, upon the death of his mother, who had held the license since her husband's death, came into possession of the tavern and continued the business in the same house until

his death in 1744, a period of thirty-three years. He became one of the leading men in the village and served in many important offices. He was known as Lieutenant, from his occupying that position in the militia from 1724, and in 1733, was of sufficient distinction to occupy the second seat "before y^e pulpitt," the first being reserved for the deacons. He married, Feb. 12, 1693-4, Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Rea) Stevens of Salem (Essex deeds, book 14, folio 66). Their children were as follows: Samuel, bapt. Sept. 1, 1701; James, bapt. Sept. 7, 1701; Sarah, bapt. Sept. 7, 1701; Elizabeth, bapt. Aug. 16, 1702; Lydia, bapt. July 1, 1705; John, bapt. June 27, 1708; Bethia, bapt. June 17, 1711; Hannah, bapt. Aug. 7, 1715. Lieut. James Phillips' will was dated Feb. 4, 1742-3, and he thereby bequeathed to his wife, Sarah, one-half of the tavern and land about it, also his negro man, Primus, as long as she remained his widow. The other half he bequeathed to his daughter, Hannah, the wife of Dr. Amos Putnam. He also mentioned his granddaughters, Lydia and Ruth, daughters of his son, Samuel, deceased. The inventory of his estate amounted to £827.4s.9d.

In 1744 Amos Putnam, Jr., was licensed as an innholder "in the late mansion of James Phillips, deceased." In Feb. 1747-8, Asa Putnam petitioned the General Court that he "lately hired a House in Salem on the upper road from Boston to Ipswich with intention of keeping tavern, where Mr. James Phillips kept till 2 or 3 years past and on Mr. Phillips' death John Porter had license to keep Tavern in his own house on the same road about a mile distant but not so convenient but said Porter being now in a very languishing state in a dropsy and dispairing of life The tavern which used to be at Salem Village is laid down & no other set up in its room which makes one at this place the more necessary." His petition had the approbation of the selectmen, to keep tavern "in the house, now the home of Dr. Amos Putnam," and was granted Feb. 18, 1747. In 1749, Edmund Putnam was licensed by the selectmen to keep tavern "in the house formerly Lt. Phillips." On Aug. 2, 1749, Edmund Putnam petitioned† the General Court that he had "license for the House of Entertainment & Public Tavern for travellers at Salem Village & at the same session one John Porter obtained a license upon the same road. As 2 Taverns are too nigh to serve the pub-

*Massachusetts Archives, Vol. III, p. 144.

†Massachusetts Archives, Vol. III, p. 172.

lic" Edmund Putnam asked permission "to retail strong liquors out of doors in his house next to that where he now dwells which he apprehends will better serve the town and public, there being no Retailer in that Parish & he having considerable liquor now by him & having obtained liberty from Salem selectmen."

On Sept. 7, 1753, Sarah Phillips, widow of Lt. James, conveyed to Dr. Amos Putnam, and his wife, Hannah, her half interest in the estate. This was the home of Dr. Putnam until about 1805, when the present house was erected, on or near the site of the old one.

HOLTEN TAVERN.

For over thirty years, the house now known as the Samuel Holten house, corner Holten and Centre streets, was used as a tavern. Benjamin Holten, son of the emigrant, Joseph, built a house here in the latter part of the seventeenth century and upon his death in 1690, bequeathed it to his wife. Their son, Benj. Holten, was granted a license to keep an ordinary here in 1715, when he was twenty-five years of age, which he continued until 1724. In 1725, Samuel Putnam was licensed "in his room," and in 1726, George Needham was granted a license "where Samuel Putnam had last year at the Village." In 1727-8 George Needham was licensed "in B. Houlton's house" and in 1731-1743, Benjamin Holten himself held the license, probably until his death which occurred in 1744. The house then came into the possession, by bequest, of his son, John, who sold it in 1752, to Samuel Holten, father of Dr. Holten. Whether the house now standing is a part of the original house is not known, but it has been said that a portion of the old house was used in the reconstruction of the present house in 1752.

UPTON TAVERN.

This house* which is still standing next the Training field on Centre street was built by Walter Smith, son of James and Margaret (Phillips) Smith, probably about the time of his marriage to Ruth Fuller on June 5, 1717. He was born about 1688 when the Phillips and Smith families were driven away by the Indians, as before referred to in the account of the Phillips tavern. The tavern business was not new to him,

*For illustration, see frontispiece, *ante*, Vol. 3.

as his grandfather and uncle had been tavern-keepers for the Village for many years. However, it was not until he had reached the age of sixty that he applied for a license "in the house where he now dwells," his petition dated Dec. 27, 1748, stating that "there is no innholder who lives within one mile of the Meeting House or training field in said Village nor has been for about 2 years past, which makes the meeting of the Military and Parish Officers & others very inconvenient. That Walter Smith has a license for retailing living near the Meeting House (at the same distance as the Tavern has been for many years till lately) has a house well accommodated to keep a Tavern." On Nov. 15, 1748, the military officers of Salem Village also petitioned for a tavern at Walter Smith's, the petition being signed by Samuel Flint, Nathan Smith, Amos Buxton, Joseph Fowles, Nathaniel Wallis and Peter Twist. Mr. Smith died about 1750, and from 1751-64 the widow, Ruth, was granted license in his place. In 1759, fearing that she would lose her license, she petitioned that she had "kept tavern in Danvers 10 years past, successfully by which she had been enabled to support herself & her children who were left by her husband & pay some of his debts & now being advanced to an age which will not admit of hard labor & being in danger of having license taken away by reason of Taverns being multiplied in Danvers since the house of your petition first obtained license, grant her license for her house which may be as useful and serviceable as any on that road." In July, 1761, the selectmen of Danvers did not approve of Ruth Smith for an innholder, but they did not appear against her. In 1765 the selectmen reported that there "was no necessity of Ruth Smith keeping a public house," but she still persisted, and in 1766, the selectmen made a further attempt to turn her down. "As to Ruth Smith," they said, "the House that she lives in it Cant be wanted for an Inn for it is but about a quarter of a mile above Cross & about One mile & a quarter below Small & all 3 of them on the road called Andover Road, admit that there was a necessity of a Tavern there, Mrs. Smith has not a Conveniency for, Owning & Improving but half the House where her late Husband Dwelt & kept his Tavern and admit that there was a Conveniency and a Necessity of a Tavern where she Dwells, Mrs. Smith could not be allowed by us Neither has she been allowed by our Predecessors for a considerable number of years Past as a Person suitable for such an Imployment for she is about 70 years old."

She obtained a license again in 1767 and 1768. Her son, Walter Smith, was licensed as a retailer in 1766-1773 and as an innholder in 1784-86. The house was mortgaged by Smith to Weld Gardner of Salem, who sold it on April 26, 1791, to George Upton of Danvers.

George Upton was licensed to keep tavern here from 1793-1803. He was born Mar. 2, 1749, and married Eunice Upton of Reading on May 20, 1773. Upon his death, Aug. 20, 1804, his widow, Eunice Upton, conducted the tavern, being licensed from 1805-08. During the occupancy by the Uptons the house was enlarged and used as a store in connection with the tavern. It became a well known resort for this locality. Auctions were held here, parish and school meetings convened here and school was kept for two years in the hall.

Phebe Upton, daughter of George and Eunice Upton, married Joseph Hutchinson Feb. 9, 1806, into whose possession the house passed, and it was no longer used as a tavern. Elijah Hutchinson, son of Joseph, was the new owner, and from him it has descended to his daughter, Mrs. Harriet (Hutchinson) Preston, the present occupant.

PORTER OR BERRY TAVERN.

A house of public entertainment has been kept at the corner of High and Conant streets since the middle of the eighteenth century.

John Porter, the first innholder in this locality of which there is any record, was the son of Benjamin and Hannah (Endecott) Porter, and was born about 1712. He was a great grandson of the emigrant, John Porter, whose house stood near Porter's river and which was reached by a way leading from High street on about the line of the present Webb street. John Porter, the innholder, built his house on the corner, probably about 1745, as his petition to the General Court for a license in 1748 states "that for three years ending July last he was an Innholder in his new Dwelling House, a place very convenient for travellers & expended a considerable sum in building, etc., & just before the expiration he laid in many stores of great value for the business." His neglect to go to the Court of Sessions to have his license renewed was the occasion of his making application to the General Court. He had also the approbation of the selectmen of Salem, who certified on Sept. 3, 1748, that he was "a person of sober Con-



BUILT IN 1838. FROM A LITHOGRAPH MADE IN 1852.

versation and suitably qualified," to carry on the business. He was afflicted with an illness which covered a period of several years as before referred to in the account of the Phillips Tavern, and died in 1759. His children by wife Apphia, bp. at the Middle Precinct were: Elizabeth, bp. Oct. 12, 1735; John, bp. June 13, 1736, d. 1774; Benj., bp. Oct. 22, 1738; Abigail, bp. Mar. 22, 1740-1; Ezra, bp. July 1, 1744; Nathan; Anna; Apphia, bp. Oct. 20, 1754; Mary, bp. May 30, 1756. In 1760 and 1761 the widow, Apphia, was granted license "in her late husband's house," but on Aug. 12, 1762, she was married to Asa Perley of Boxford and removed to that town.

Although the house seems to have remained in the family no innholder's license was hereafter granted to a Porter. John Porter's son, John, married July 22, 1755 Hannah Raymond of Beverly and had children, John and Rebecca, bp. July 1, 1764; Hannah, bp. Sept. 27, 1767, and Nathan, bp. Nov. 22, 1772. He died in 1774 administration having been granted to his wife, Hannah, and in the division of his real estate on Sept. 29, 1781, one-third of the tavern house, barn and land was set off to the widow.

The heirs of John Porter—Daniel Perley and wife, Rebecca, of Bridgton, Me., and John Porter and wife, Polly, of Danvers—released on Apr. 7, 1798 and Feb. 18, 1796, to Jethro and Timothy Putnam of Danvers, all their interest in the house and land. (Essex deeds, vol. 159, leaf 231 and vol. 165, leaf 149.) Col. Jethro Putnam had a license from 1799-1803, as an innholder and in 1804 the house was sold by the Putnams to Ebenezer Berry, then of Andover. Mr. Berry being a young man and unmarried possibly rented the house to Joshua Dodge, Jr., as it was known as Dodge's tavern until 1808,* he being first licensed as an innholder in 1805. Mr. Berry was married to Hitty Preston of this town on Apr. 13, 1808 and kept tavern in the old house from 1808 until 1838 when it was removed to make room for the present structure. Some idea of the appearance may be seen in the picture which appeared on the old Village Bank checks of 1836, showing a view of Danvers square. It consisted of a two-story frame structure with gambrel roof and stood nearer the street than the present house. The buildings are described in the Direct Tax of 1798 as a house of two stories containing 1926 square feet, with forty-three windows, built of wood and valued at

*See *ante*, volume 3, opposite page 102.

\$1300, together with a chaise-house and a barn 52x28 feet. It was divided into three sections when removed. One section was constructed into the Henderson House on Elm street, now owned and occupied by James Fossa; another was moved to Cherry street and later to a location near the old soap factory on Hobart street and is now standing, and the third was the hall of the tavern which was moved to a lot on Maple street, owned by Amos Brown, and occupied by A. Proctor Perley as a dry goods store, it having been destroyed in the fire of 1845. This latter hall had been a portion of the Brown house on the top of Mount Burnet or Folly Hill, and was so annexed to the old hotel that its length ran parallel to High Street. The decorations of the room were very ornate, the floor was painted to resemble mosaic work and the finish was all hand work and very handsome. This old hall which was the scene of so much gay life on the hill was the rendezvous for organizations of all sorts at the tavern. Here the military congregated to elect officers, the lyceum met and the selectmen and assessors held sessions. It was also the lodge room of Jordan Lodge of Masons to say nothing of the dancing parties which were much enjoyed, to the music of some negro fiddler of the community. When Mr. Berry purchased the property there was a row of poplar trees inside the sidewalk from the corner to about where Hunt street begins on High street.

In 1838 the new house was called the Naumkeag House. Ebenezer Berry died in 1843 and the house came into possession of his son, Eben G. Berry, who continued there until 1870 when a Mr. Howard ran the house under the name of the "Howard House." Later Asaph Magoun hired the property and conducted it as Hotel Danvers. Upon his death in 1886 Edwin A. Southwick bought out the business and conducted it until his death in 1895. In 1898 it was thoroughly repaired and remodelled by the owners, the heirs of Eben G. Berry, and opened under the management of a Mr. Keeney as the "Old Berry Tavern." In 1896 Louis Brown took possession of it, later purchasing the property, and is still the owner.

SMALL TAVERN.

George Small was licensed as an innholder in 1758, "in room of Joseph Cross" as the selectmen esteemed him much superior. In 1759 he lost his license to Tarrant Putnam who kept tavern in the Ingersoll house, but recovered it in 1760

and held it continuously until 1767. In a petition to the Court of Sessions on July 10, 1759, signed by George Gould, Ebenezer Goodell, Richard Whittridge, Samuel Upton, John Preston, Amos Putnam, Joseph Putnam, Jr., Amos Buxton, Robert Hutchinson, Josiah Putnam and John Putnam, Jr., from Andover, Boxford, Middleton and Danvers, they stated that "he is situated conveniently for the people of the towns who transport their cider, etc., as far as his House, which is half way between Andover and Marblehead, where they unload, where other teams take their effects and transport them to Salem and Marblehead and much cheaper to transport pork, meals, etc., by teams as far as the place of petitioner, in whose neighborhood teams may be procured at all seasons and there being no house of entertainment near maketh it difficult for those who heave found it necessary to make a stage near said place." This house probably stood about opposite the Keife place on Green street. There is no evidence that George Small disposed of this property before his death, and by his will which was proved June 8, 1790, he left all his real estate to his son, George. The will of the latter was proved February 21, 1826, leaving everything to his brother, Samuel. How much longer this house stood is not known to the writer.

BROWN'S TAVERN.

Nathaniel Brown was licensed as an innholder from 1760-1776, in a house which stood on the site of the Creese & Cook Factory at Danversport, between the house of Major Moses Black and the brick house of Nathaniel Putnam, recently purchased by the Creese & Cook Co. He was the youngest of five children, all sons, of John and Mary (Elsy) Brown, and was left an orphan at the age of ten years, having been baptized June 23, 1728. On Feb. 5, 1756, he married Ginger Osborn. On Jan. 1, 1763, he bought an acre of land with a house thereon, at Porter's Neck, of James Richardson. This land originally belonged to Rev. Peter Hobart, from whom it descended to his daughter, Deborah, wife of Rev. Peter Clark, and then to Samuel Clark, their son, who sold to said Richardson. Mr. Richardson had built a house there, which together with a small piece of land, Mr. Brown sold to William Towne (*Essex Deeds*, Vol. 113, leaf 238), on Feb. 23, 1763. Mr. Brown was a cooper and probably built his house about 1763, having purchased of Samuel Clark another piece of land adjoining what he already had, and was conducting an inn

here as early as Sept. 1, 1763, upon which date he gave his house as security for his bond (Essex Deeds, Vol. 123, leaf 65). His children, born in Danvers, were: John, Apr. 16, 1758; Joseph, b. Oct. 23, 1760; John, bapt. May 23, 1762; Sarah, b. Mar. 4, 1763; Mary, b. July 15, 1765; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 17, 1771; Lydia, b. Dec. 22, 1773; Mehetable, bapt. Mar. 30, 1777. He was a tavernkeeper seventeen years. His two sons, Joseph and John, moved to Londonderry, N. H., and Nov. 9, 1781, he conveyed this land with a house, barn and shop thereon, to his son, John, then of Londonderry. The house was sold by John Brown on Oct. 27, 1784, to Nathaniel Fowler, ship joiner, who had come to Porter's Neck from Marblehead. He was licensed as a retailer of liquors in 1787 and 1788. Mr. Fowler died in 1793 and his widow, Anna, continued to live there until her death in January, 1842. The house is described in the Direct Tax of 1798 as containing 785 square feet, two stories in height, built of wood, with sixteen windows and valued at \$500. From the Fowler heirs the house came into possession of Major Moses Black and was occupied by the Richardson family and others. It was removed about the time of the erection of the Creese & Cook factory.

ENDICOTT OR PIEMONT TAVERN.

This tavern, or at least a portion of it, is now standing at the junction of Pine and Sylvan streets, numbered 211 Pine street, where Samuel Endicott, Jr., was granted license to keep a public house in 1762. On Feb. 3, 1754, Samuel Endicott, his father, conveyed to him all his interest in the estate on the west side of Ipswich road "where the house of Samuel Endicott, Jr., now stands, which he now liveth in." Samuel Endicott was the son of Samuel and Anna Endicott and was born March 12, 1717. He married on Feb. 27, 1752, Mary, daughter of Tarrant and Elizabeth (Bacon) Putnam. His children, all probably born in this house, were Sarah, b. 1753; Samuel, b. 1754; Solomon, b. 1757; Mary, b. 1758; Anna, b. 1762; Deborah, b. 1767. Here he was licensed as an innholder until 1772, when Mr. John Piemont took the business and remained during 1773, 1774 and 1775. As the house was opposite the field where the British troops were encamped while Governor Thomas Gage occupied the Hooper house, now known as "The Lindens," in 1774, and it being next to said Hooper house, the business must have been a lucrative one during that period. Many

people of distinction who came to see the Governor were entertained there. Mrs. Mary (Vial) Holyoke, wife of Dr. Edward Augustus Holyoke, wrote in his diary under date of Aug. 12, 1774, that they with a company of friends "drank tea at Pemonts," and in Feb. 17, 1775, "I rode with Mr. Goodhue to see the Camps."

At least one noted American who later became President of the United States, stopped at this house.* John Adams and Josiah Quincy, Jr., were on their way to Ipswich to attend court, and in Adams' diary, under date of Mar. 28, 1774, he writes: "Rode with Josiah Quincy to Ipswich Court. Arrived at Piemont's in Danvers, in good order and well conditioned. Spent the evening and lodged agreeably. Walked out in the morning to hear the birds sing. Piemont says, there is a report that the Sons of Liberty have received some advice from England which makes them look down; that they have received a letter from Mr. Bollam that they must submit, and other letters which they keep secret." In later years, President Adams had a pleasant reminder of Danvers and these Endicott lands. Dr. Bentley writes in his diary under date of Sept. 30, 1809: "I called upon President Adams and found him to have gone abroad to dinner and left him some of the Endicott pears from the Tree of 1630 with my name and directions, to the man worthy to eat with our forefathers." And again on April 11, 1810: "I went up to the Endicott farm and obtained from Capt. Endicott a number of twigs from the Old Endicott pear tree for President Adams, and sent them carefully put up, to him at Quincy." The tree flourished, as a letter† which Bentley received from John Adams, dated Sept. 24, 1815, bears witness: "The hurricane of yesterday has covered the Ground about me with Pears. It cannot rain but it pours. I, however, would give more to have you situated within a mile of me, than all the Pears and Pear trees in the World, Governor Endicott and my Graft not excepted. A Library of dead Books is of no Use to a Man without Eyes; but a living Library may be consulted by the Blind." On June 20, Monday, 1774, Adams wrote: "At Piemont's, in Danvers, bound to Ipswich. There is a new and a grand scene open before me; a Congress. There will be an Assembly of the wisest men upon the continent, who are Americans in principle, that is, against the taxation of Americans by authority of Parliament. I feel myself unequal to this business. A more extensive knowledge

*See *ante* vol. iv, p. 30.

†In possession of American Antiquarian Society, Worcester.

of the realm, the colonies and of commerce, as well as of law and policy, is necessary, than I am master of. What can be done? Will it be expedient to propose an annual congress of committees? to petition? Will it do to petition at all? to the King? to the Lords? to the Commons? What will such consultations avail? Deliberations alone will not do. We must petition or recommend to the Assemblies to petition. The ideas of the people are as various as their faces, one thinks, no more petitions—former having been neglected and disputed; some are for resolves, spirited resolves, and some are for bolder counsels. I will keep an exact diary of my journey, as well as journal of the proceedings of Congress.” Thus did the working of his own mind and thoughts before the final one of our first patriots jot down in the Danvers tavern house break with England came,—one who had so conspicuous a part in those “border counsels” which brought first war and then liberty to America.

A suspicion of Piemont being a Tory was rumored about the country, and so insistent did the reports become that the committee of inspection for the town of Danvers, S. Holten, Israel Hutchinson, Amos Putnam, Wm. Shillaber, Benj. Porter and Wm. Putnam sent the following communication to the Essex Gazette, which appeared on April 18, 1775, the day before the Battle of Lexington: “This may certify about two years ago Mr. John Piemont came to dwell in the Town of Danvers, and was well recommended by the Selectmen of the town of Boston, and though some persons have called him Tory to his great Damage, yet we, as a Committee of Inspection of the Town of Danvers have carefully examined into his personal Character, and are fully satisfied that he is a Friend to us in the common Cause of our Country, and we hope all of our Friends will treat him as such, and call upon him for entertainment, as he keeps a large public House in said Danvers.” From that time Mr. Piemont enjoyed the utmost confidence of the people of this neighborhood. Samuel Endicott apparently removed to Beverly where he was licensed as an innholder in 1773, and died Dec. 10, 1773, leaving a large estate. He was then called “innholder” and the inventory of his estate on Mar. 18, 1774, mentions 58 acres of land and house and barn in Danvers,” occupied by Mr. John Piemont.” The estate was also credited to rent from John Piemont for 1773, £13.6.8., and from 1774-5, £106.13.4. In the division of the real estate Feb. 4, 1777, the first and second divisions were assigned



ENDECOTT-PIEMONT-LEECH TAVERN, SYLVAN STREET.
BUILT BEFORE 1754.



BALCH'S TAVERN, OFF MERRILL STREET. BUILT ABOUT 1774.

to Samuel Endicott, his eldest son, "the eastern part of the Dwelling House in Danvers, that part which was first built, from the bottom of the cellar and upward," being the first division, and the other half, the second division. The tavern house in Beverly was left to his daughter, Sarah Endicott. In 1776 John Piemont removed apparently to the tavern, corner of High and Elm streets, where the car waiting station is now located, and Samuel Endicott, the son, was licensed in 1776 in his own house, as he was credited with the payment of £40 for rent of the tavern for that year. He was licensed each year from 1776-79, and in 1782. Samuel Endicott was born Oct. 7, 1755, and was of the sixth generation from the Governor. His mother was sister of Deacon Gideon Putnam, the tavern keeper, and aunt to Judge Samuel Putnam, the famous jurist. On Oct. 7, 1777, he married Sarah, daughter of Deacon Edmund Putnam. Their daughter, Sarah, was born May 21, 1778, who married on Dec. 23, 1798, Andrew Bryant, of Haverhill, who had taught school in Danvers. Mrs. Endicott died and on Nov. 26, 1782, Samuel married Damaris (Osborn) Endicott, widow of his cousin, William Endicott. Their children were Timothy Leach, born Dec. 26, 1785, and Nancy, born Oct. 17, 1790. Mr. Endicott became a physician. He served for three months, from July 14 to Oct. 10, 1780, in the Revolution as Surgeon's Mate in Col. Nathaniel Wade's Regiment, raised to reinforce the Continental Army. Dr. Endicott was of Salem, N. H., in 1798; about 1800 he removed to Newport, N. H., where he bought a large mill. Whether he practiced medicine there is not known but he retained the title of Doctor until his death, which occurred in Newport in April, 1840, at the age of eighty-six years. His wife died May 9, 1834, aged eighty-four years. On Nov. 8, 1784, Samuel Endicott, innholder, of Danvers, and wife, Damaris, conveyed to Timothy Leech of Beverly, innholder, "the dwelling house where I now live in Danvers," and Mr. Leech was licensed here from 1785-1803. In 1798, the house is described in the "Direct Tax" as comprising 1,840 square feet, two stories in height, with twenty-four windows, and built of wood valued at \$700. On June 6, 1787, Samuel Endicott of Danvers, yeoman, leased to Timothy Leech, innholder, for twenty-one years, the land in Danvers upon which Leech's barn was standing. Timothy Leech was son of John and Rachel (Putnam) Leech, and was born Dec. 6, 1737. He married Mary Chipman, Dec. 5, 1775. On Feb. 17, 1806, Timothy Leech and

wife, Lydia, conveyed the house and land to Amos Curtis of Salem, and in Jan. 7, 1808, said Curtis sold it to Moses Thomas of Danvers, housewright, who conveyed it on the same date to Samuel and Stephen Whipple of Danvers. Presumably the house ceased to be used as a tavern when it went out of Leech's hands. On Mar. 3, 1814, Samuel Whipple, cordwainer, and Stephen Whipple, housewright, conveyed the house and land to Daniel Tapley, when it was described as "formerly known by the name of Leeches Tavern." On Mar. 19, 1823, it was conveyed by said Tapley, by mortgage, to Albion Rose of Danvers, brickmaker, and by a series of assignments and mortgages,* it finally came into the possession of Gilbert Tapley, Feb. 28, 1829, who with wife, Fidelia, conveyed it on Jan. 1, 1834, to John Dale of Danvers, cordwainer. Mr. Dale died in 1879 and the house came into possession of his heirs, who on Sept. 4, 1879, conveyed it to Mrs. Sarah H. Goldthwaite, who lived there about twenty years. In 1902 it came into possession of Mary Buxton, who on July 9 of that year conveyed it to Luke McDermott, the present owner. Mr. J. Frank Dale described the house to the writer as having been originally of the leanto type and much larger than its present appearance would indicate, it having been altered as repairs have been needed and a portion of it moved away. It was formerly located on the little "common" or plot of land formed by the intersection of Pine and Sylvan streets, a most advantageous site for a public house. It was removed to its present location many years ago.

GIDEON PUTNAM TAVERN.

This famous old tavern which occupied the corner of Elm and High streets where the car waiting station is now located was built by Andrew Putnam, M. D., and used by him as a dwelling house. Jeremiah Page bought several acres of land of Benjamin Porter, 3d, potter, on April 13, 1769, and Dr. Putnam having married Mary, daughter of Jeremiah Page, the latter sold two acres, valued at that time at £40, comprising the corner lot, to his son-in-law, on Nov. 7, 1773. Dr. Putnam built a house probably soon after that date, but he did not occupy it long. John Piemont, who had been conducting the Endicott tavern on the Ipswich road for two or three years, moved to this location in 1776, and this tavern

*Essex Deeds, vol. 250, leaf 256.

was then known as "Piemont's" until 1780. On May 5, 1777, Andrew Putnam sold this property to Gideon Putnam. It then comprised the original two acres and had in addition a "house and other buildings" which "John Piemont improves as a tavern at this time." Piemont was said to be an Italian. He dispensed hospitality freely and many distinguished persons were entertained in his house. His wife died in Boston in 1762 and was buried in King's Chapel burial ground. His second wife was Hannah, daughter of John Crosby, "clark" of Trinity Church, Boston. She was a sister of Martha Crosby, who met Col. Jeremiah Page, on one of her visits in Danvers and became his wife. Piemont was the prime mover in the institution of United States Lodge of Masons in Danvers in 1778 and was its first Master, he having been prominent in Boston Masonic circles for several years, and later representing Danvers in the Grand Lodge. It is probable that the meetings of the local Lodge were held in this tavern. In 1780 he left town and went to Ipswich where he conducted a public house. He died in Boston, Sept. 17, 1802, aged eighty-five years.

Deacon Gideon Putnam was licensed as an innholder here in 1780, 1782-1792, 1794, 1796, 1800-1805, covering a period of twenty-five years. He had been licensed in Danvers in 1749, but the location is unknown to the writer. In 1775-6 he kept tavern in Beverly. Although holding the license in Danvers Mr. Putnam did not always run the tavern, as appears by the following advertisement which appeared in the Salem Mercury, Feb. 10, 1787, the Benjamin Burdick referred to having come from Marblehead in 1785.* "To be sold or Let, That elegant Tavern House, Stable, etc., Now Occupied by MR. BENJAMIN BURDICK; Situated in Danvers, four miles from Salem, just a middle stage on the great road from Boston to Newbury-Port. For further particulars inquire of GIDEON PUTNAM (living near the premises)". This house was large and described in the Direct Tax of 1798 as of two stories, containing 2,652 square feet, with fifty-one windows and valued at \$1,350. There was also a chaise-house and a barn, 50x20 feet. Deacon Gideon was son of Deacon Tarrant Putnam and Elizabeth Bacon, born May 29, 1726, and married June 18, 1752, Hannah Brown, a cousin of Nathaniel Brown, tavern keeper at New Mills. Their children were: Hannah, bp. July 13, 1755; Gideon, b. Sept. 19, 1756; Solomon, b. May

* See *ante*, Vol. 3, p. 34.

24, 1759; Anna, b. Apr. 12, 1761; Abraham, b. Dec. 16, 1762; Jonathan, b. Feb. 12, 1765; Elizabeth, b. Oct. 27, 1766; Samuel, b. May 13, 1768; Elijah, b. Feb. 26, 1771; Hannah, b. Jan. 29, 1774. Mr. Putnam kept a store in connection with the tavern which was on the Elm street side and joined to the tavern house. It was Deacon Gideon who by selling cheese in Revolutionary times at nine shillings per pound was declared an enemy of his country, though he so far regained popular favor as to be sent soon after to the General Court. The house faced on High street, the entrance to which was through an enclosed porch with small windows on either side. This store was for years a busy place where up-country farmers brought their produce to be exchanged for groceries, or stopped on their way to New Mills where vessels brought commodities from all parts of the world. This was before the days of railroad communication, when New Mills shipping supplied the country for miles around with the necessities of life. Here also lived Samuel Putnam in his youth, the Deacon's distinguished son, who became the noted jurist, Judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, and his vacations during his college days at Harvard were passed here. Samuel Putnam here watched the soldiers under Arnold as they were going down to attack Quebec, and they were pleased that the little boy—who appears to have had melody born in him, even at his tender age, so rarely cultivated was his faculty—could play the fife for them as they marched by. Respecting harshness of remark, he often quoted a saying of his own father, Deacon Gideon, "That may be true, my son, but you should not say so." Deacon Gideon died on May 17, 1811, at the age of eighty-four years, and the tavern house, as such, passed out of existence.

The house was at one time occupied by the famous schoolteachers, Hannah and Betsey Putnam, daughters of Dr. James Phillips Putnam. It was said that when a carriage passed the house two faces might be seen, one at each window in the porch, watching to see the occupants go by and speculating as to who they were and where they were going. Concerning these teachers, Rev. Moses K. Cross has written: "They were sisters, solemn sisters—not twins but over thirty, I think, when I first came under their *rule*. Of course they grew older every year of the five or seven that I went to school to them. Hannah and Betsey always taught together, in partnership. Although they were very unlike in temper they were devotedly



Left to right. — Gideon Putnam Tavern, Page House, Village Bank building,
Samuel Preston's three buildings, Berry Tavern.

From a Lithograph made in 1836 for the Village Bank Checks.

attached to each other, and would consent to no other arrangement. If the wages received were no more than enough for one, it was all the same; they both taught. They had, each of them, a chair and table, and sat facing each other in the schoolroom. They were both very pious; Betsey read the Bible, and Hannah opened the school with prayer, and did the governing. Betsey was a very sweet and gentle spirit, and greatly beloved by the scholars; Hannah was fiery and quick in temper, and a terror to naughty boys and girls. I said they were both pious; they were also very polite. Some of my first lessons in politeness and sublimity were imbibed from them, though they were about as evanescent as the musk with which they were mingled. On the whole I am glad that Oliver Wendell Holmes never knew Hannah and Betsey, for he would surely have made fun of them, especially of their Puritan devotedness. But if he only knew it, he is not worthy to untie the shoes of such saints as they were. He knows more than they did, for he had far better advantages; but they loved more than he does, and the fragrance of their piety is sweet and perennial."

Deacon Gideon's heirs sold the property to Jonas Warren who had a few years before come to Danvers from Beverly and tended store for Deacon Gideon. Mr. Warren built up a large and lucrative business, occupying with his family the old tavern rooms. The business was more extensive than can be appreciated at this time. Some days as many as forty teams came into Danvers Plains from surrounding towns and far back into the country, to dispose of their produce and take back a season's load of staple groceries. It was chiefly Mr. Warren's fair treatment and broad and far-sighted manner of doing business that transformed a mere country cross-roads into a busy commercial centre. The amount of goods handled thus in the way of sale and barter was enormous, and it was no rare thing for clerks to be obliged to work till midnight loading these teams, so that customers could start away bright and early in the morning. His policy was to offer such inducements that there was no object to farmers to carry their produce four miles further to find a market in Salem. When he removed to the New Mills or Danversport about 1841 he sold the premises to Frederick Perley who in turn conveyed the land and buildings to Elias Putnam, and on Sept. 13, 1841, Mr. Putnam conveyed the buildings with an acre of land to Daniel Richards. Mr. Richards disposed of the old buildings and erected the store

and dwelling house which now occupy this corner. One portion of the old house was removed to School street and is now standing as the Daniel Dougherty house, formerly so-called. Another is now standing as the main portion of the house of the heirs of Mrs. Caroline L. Abbott, corner Park and Elm streets. The fancy hand work in the coping still to be seen gives evidence of the fine workmanship in the original house. Mr. Andrew Nichols relates the following concerning this corner. In conversation with Mr. Richards in the store one day, Mr. Nichols referred to the fact that the land upon which the store stood was originally owned by Benjamin Porter, the potter. Mr. Richards replied that that would account for a brick hearth and other construction of brick which he had found in the rear of his house when digging there. Mr. Nichols also relates that when the trenches were being dug for the water pipe in 1875 there was a large gang of men digging from in front of Berry Tavern to the Universalist Church. Mr. Richards had been troubled with water in the cellar of his store for some time and had a pump working there. The workmen ceased work at the noon hour and when they returned they found the trench which they had been digging full of water. At the same time Mr. Richards came out and told them that something had happened, for all the water had gone from his cellar. It developed that there is a vein of clay about fifteen feet wide running from about the front of Brown's moving picture house across the street and into the Richards yard, which by being opened had allowed in some way the water to percolate through the soft clay. This small strip of land was probably known to be of value to the potter's trade because it was reserved when Benjamin Porter, the potter, sold the land in 1769 to Jeremiah Page. When Gideon Putnam bought it of said Porter on July 6, 1780, it consisted of one acre, with a width of thirteen feet on the street, and was described as "with the pot house and shop now standing."

BALCH'S TAVERN.

Benjamin Balch, minister and soldier, was licensed as an innholder in 1782 and 1783 in a house which stood upon the lot where the house of the late Dr. W. G. Frost now stands on Water street, Danversport. Meetings for the election of officers of the "Neck" were held at his tavern in 1783 and 1784. He purchased the house on Mar. 29, 1774, of Walter Perkins,

who had bought the land in 1772 of Israel Smith and built a house and barn thereon. Perkins was a trader and in an advertisement in the Essex Gazette of Sept. 28, 1773, he offered it for sale as "a convenient Dwelling-House with four Rooms on a floor." Mr. Balch served with distinction in the Navy during the Revolution on the *Alliance* and *Bon Homme Richard*, as did also his son, Thomas. At the time of the Battle of Lexington Jotham Webb was occupying a portion of this house, and it was from here that he went with the New Mills Alarm Company forty miles to meet death at the hands of the British regulars. He had been married but a few weeks before and tradition says that he dressed in his wedding suit to go to meet the enemy. It was to this house that his body was brought in a cart, with the other Danvers men, who sacrificed their lives in the name of Liberty, shortly after the battle. Balch conveyed his house on Mar. 2, 1782, to his brother-in-law, John O'Brien, of Newburyport. About 1784 Mr. Balch removed to Barrington, N. H., where his last years were spent. The estate then passed through the hands of Amos Sawyer, blacksmith, who purchased of O'Brien in 1792, John Fisk, merchant, Israel Putnam, 3d, yeoman, and Israel Endicott, tanner—it then being in the occupation of Ephraim Smith. On Mar. 10, 1795, Israel Endicott, bricklayer, purchased it, with the dwelling house and other buildings, of Israel Putnam, 3d, of Danvers, yeoman. Upon the same date Mr. Endicott sold the old house with a quarter of an acre of land upon which it stood for \$750, to Thomas Putnam, gentleman, (Essex Deeds, Vol. 160, leaf 110) reserving the barn, and built his brick house upon the vacant lot left, probably soon after 1798. In 1832 the heirs of Thomas Putnam conveyed the estate to Mehitable Oakes, daughter of Caleb Oakes, who married John S. Williams of Salem. This house was removed to a location off Merrill street, where it is now standing, owned by William A. Berry, the contractor.

GOULD TAVERN.

Allen Gould built the brick house, in recent years known as the Lang estate on Water street, in which he kept tavern from 1820-1840. On Sept. 19, 1814, he bought of Ebenezer Dale, of Gloucester, physician, and Butler Abbott of Newburyport and wife, Martha, heirs of Ebenezer Dale, wheelwright, a dwelling house, shop and part of a barn, with the land upon which they stood. The house which occupied this

spot was moved to High street and is now standing, numbered 153 High street, known for many years as the Ichabad Sawyer house, and now owned by Mrs. Mary E. Sawyer of Providence, R. I. The old house was built by Ebenezer Dale, wheelwright, before Oct. 12, 1772, as on that date the inventory of his estate mentions a house, barn and shop on land which he purchased of William Burnet Browne on Jan. 24, 1771. The property came into possession of his son, also a wheelwright, on Feb. 17, 1785, who owned it until his death in 1793. Upon the division of his estate in 1814 it descended to his two children as before mentioned. In the Direct Tax of 1798 this house contained 590 square feet, was of two stories, contained fifteen windows, was built of wood and was valued at \$480. The house was then occupied by William Trask and Elias Skidmore. Gould's tavern was a popular place for years, a building in the rear being used as a dance hall. This building was moved in after years to a lot on High street where the Eveleth house, so called, now stands and later, when Mr. Eveleth built his house, it was moved further up near the then Universalist, now Roman Catholic church, where it was occupied by Hezekiah Dwinell, and later the pastors of the Annunciation church. It was sold to Daniel O'Neil and moved away when the present parochial residence was erected. Allen Gould was a cordwainer, and was born in Topsfield, Sept. 15, 1785, the son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Killam) Gould. He had one child, Allen, by wife Elsie, who died young, and he married, Sept. 7, 1820, Martha Brown of Hamilton. Mr. Gould removed to Topsfield, and on Oct. 24, 1842, this estate came, by execution, into the possession of Maj. Joseph Stearns. Maj. Stearns died in 1858 and in the settlement of his estate the house and land were bought by Jonas Warren. By him it was conveyed to his son, Harrison O. Warren, whose heirs sold it on Mar. 8, 1881, to Mrs. Margaret Lang. The property, numbered 23 Water street, is now owned by Joseph Daley, a Greek.

RIAL SIDE: PART OF SALEM IN 1700

BY SIDNEY PERLEY

THIS portion of original Salem is now about equally divided between Danvers and Beverly. It extends from Bass river on the south to the Wenham town line on the north, a distance of about four miles, and from Porter's river and Frost Fish brook on the west to the head of Bass river and Horse bridge on Conant street on the east, a distance of about two miles, and comprises an area of about seven square miles.

This section continued a part of Salem until the incorporation of Danvers as a district, in 1752, when it was annexed to Beverly. It continued to be a portion of Beverly until April 27, 1857, when the western part of it was annexed to Danvers, the division line being shown on the plan.

This portion of original Salem, north of Conant street, was the extreme northeastern portion of the parish of Salem Village.

This part of Salem was known as Royal Side very early. It is said to have been granted to William Royal. The name became corrupted into "Riall Side" as early as 1638, and it has been so called generally ever since. The records mention it as "Royal side" as late as 1799. The southern part was called "Riall's neck" in 1650; Royalls Neck in 1657; and Royalls Neck side in 1665.

Bass river has been so called ever since 1635. It was called "y^e river w^{ch} runneth towards y^e Mill" in 1693; y^e mill river in 1702; and the mill pond in 1717.

Porter's river was called Wooliston's (Williston, Wolleston and Woolestone) river as early as 1635; and Frost Fish river in 1657. It was also called Porter's river, because John Porter owned a great extent of land on its western side from 1646. The small stream form-

ing the source of this river was called Frost Fish brook as early as 1637.

Barney's cove was so called as early as 1723.

Brackett's cove was so called very early.

Aunt Betty's cove was called pine cove in 1683 ; stoney cove in 1691 ; and Aunt Betty's cove in recent years.

Muddy cove was so called in 1707.

Felton's cove was so called very early.

Little cove was so called as early as 1734.

Long cove was so called as early as 1739.

Folly hill was called Leach's hill as early as 1673. William Burnet Browne built upon its summit a mansion house about 1741. He called the hill Mount Burnet, and the house "Browne Hall." The latter was so badly shaken by the earthquake of 1755, that it was removed. People living in the country below considered the erection of the house upon such a great elevation a folly, and when the earthquake came and shook it they were convinced that their judgment was true. From that time it has been popularly known as Folly hill. It was called the great hill in 1799.

Cherry hill was known as Long hill in 1650 ; as Alford's hill in 1652 ; and was called Cherry hill as early as 1830.

Birch plain was called Birch or Burchen plain as early as 1650.

The Leach family burial ground was in existence quite early. It is mentioned in 1799 ; and the oldest gravestone in it is dated 1756.

The ancient highway running from Locust street, in Danvers, near the Rea-Fowler house eastward, crossing Burley street, on the northerly side of Cherry hill, to Trask street, in North Beverly, and thence by Cabot, Cedar and Cherry streets to Main street, in Wenham, is supposed to be very old. It can now be traveled most of its way. July 7, 1659, William Dodge and John Rayment were chosen by the selectmen of Salem "to mend the bridge & highway between frost fish Riv^r and Wenham."¹ This old road was called the highway in

¹Salem Town Records, volume 1, page 228 (printed);

1783; the proprietors' way that leads to Asa Brown's in 1789; the road leading from William Trask's house to Stephen Felton's house in 1791; a private way and also a privilege way in 1814.

Conant street was there in 1637. It was called ye country highway in 1656; ye common highway or country road in 1673; ye publick road in 1714; ye main or ye country road in 1720; ye road leading to Ipswich in 1750; the highway leading through Royal side so called in 1753; Ipswich road so called in 1755; the road leading from Newbury to Boston in 1779; the road leading from Danvers to Beverly in 1792; the Ipswich road in 1799; the road leading from the North parish in Beverly to Danvers Plains in 1853; and Conant street in 1856. Horse bridge over Bass river was so called in 1660; and the bridge over Frost Fish brook is mentioned in 1753.

There was a landing place at the head of Frost Fish river; on the southerly side of Conant street, in existence before 1671. It was four rods square. James Kettle released his interest in it to Capt. John Putnam, sr., and Jonathan Putnam, husbandmen, both of Salem, April 20, 1688.¹ The road leading down to it was not formally such until 1671, when it was laid out two rods wide. It went through the land of Jacob Barney, sr., of whom the town of Salem bought it, together with his interest in the landing place. The bounds of the landing place were established Sept. 4, 1704.² In 1700, the road was called the town highway that goeth toward ye landing place. It was in use in 1774.

Elliott street is an ancient way. It was called, at Bass river, the highway in 1714; at the Conant street end it was called the way that leads from Mr. Leach's to a gate near the country road in 1733; a town way in 1740; the road or highway which leads from the corner by Ipswich road near the house of William Burley through Royal Side so called to the lower parish in Beverly in 1799; the Rial Side road so called in 1853; and Elliott street in 1855.

Essex Registry of Deeds, book 19, leaf 119.

²Beverly Town Records, volume 5, page 405.

The ancient road from Balch street to Aunt Betty's cove was called ye highway to stoney brook or cove in 1691; and also, in the same year, "y^e highway for y^e proprietors of Royall side to goe to stony Cove."

The ancient road leading from Conant street past the Trask and Baker houses to Balch street was called a lane or by-way and a private highway in 1720.

The southern end of Burley street was laid out as a private way by the town of Beverly, following a very crooked old path from Archelaus Brown's wheat pen to the country road (Conant street) March 8, 1766.¹

Liberty street was laid out and the bridge over the Danvers river constructed in the spring of 1788. There was great objection made to the building of this bridge, as it was esteemed to be in opposition to the Essex bridge, between Beverly and Salem, which was being built at that time. This bridge was called Spite bridge for many years. Its location is shown by dotted parallel lines.

Bridge street was laid out and the bridge built over Bass river, with a draw in it, in 1856. Its course is shown by dotted parallel lines.

John Cressy House. That portion of this lot of land lying southwesterly of the dashes was granted by the selectmen of Salem to Henry Skerry of Salem April 27, 1654;² and he conveyed it to Abraham Read Oct. 8, 1673.³ Mr. Read was of Salem, husbandman, and he built a house upon the northern part of the lot. Mrs. Newman claimed that this lot belonged to her as a part of her adjacent lot, and recovered it in or before 1677. She released it to Mr. Read; and, for fifteen pounds, he conveyed the estate to John Cressy of Salem, tailor, Oct. 22, 1695.⁴

That part of the lot lying northerly of the dashes was the property of John Green, sr., of Salem, yeoman, March 7, 1689-90, when, for four pounds and fifteen shillings, he conveyed it to John Creasey of Salem, tailor.⁵

¹Beverly Town Records, volume 5, page 341.

²Salem Town Records, volume 1, page 177 (printed).

³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 4, leaf 149.

⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 11, leaf 61.

⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 10, leaf 31.

That part of the lot lying southeasterly of the dashes was the northerly portion of the sixteen acres granted to John Winthrop by the town of Salem Aug. 19, 1639.¹ Mr. Winthrop gave it to his daughter Elizabeth, afterward wife of Rev. Antipas Newman of Wenham. Mr. Newman died Oct. 15, 1672; and his wife survived him and married, secondly, Zerubabel Endecott of Salem. The lot was sold to John Green of Salem, who had paid for it, but who died before a deed was delivered, and with her son John Newman, as administrators of Mr. Newman's estate, she gave a deed of it to Mr. Green's widow, Mary Green, July 31, 1691.² For twelve pounds, Mrs. Green conveyed this southeasterly part of the lot to Mr. Creasie Aug. 1, 1691.³

The triangular portion was also a part of the estate of John Green of Salem, yeoman, who, for six pounds and four shillings in silver, with the consent of his mother Mary Green of Salem, conveyed it to Mr. Creasie March 11, 1692-3.⁴

Mr. Creasy died possessed of the estate in 1735, having devised the house and land to his son Daniel Creasy. Daniel Creasey was a cordwainer and lived in Andover March 1, 1737, when he conveyed, for three hundred pounds, to Joseph Cressey of Beverly, cordwainer, thirteen acres of upland and salt marsh and a dwelling house and barn thereon standing.⁵ How long the house stood is unknown, but it is said to have existed within the memory of persons now living and owned by a Foster family.

The strip of marsh between these points of upland belonged to Ralph Ellenwood, yeoman, Benjamin Ellenwood, mariner, and John Smith, mariner, all of Beverly, in 1695 and 1700.

Estate of John Green House. The town of Salem, June 25, 1638, "granted to M^r John Winthrop Jun. liberty to set a Salt house vpon Ryalls side wth wood for his occasions about the same house, and Comon for 2 Cows to

¹Salem Town Records, volume 1, page 90 (printed).

²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 9, leaf 22.

³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 10, leaf 31.

⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 10, leaf 30.

⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 79, leaf 166.

siderable time & carried on y^e designe of making salt," etc.¹ The house was probably gone before 1670. A plan of this region, made by Daniel Epps March 28, 1677, and on file in the office of the clerk of courts at Salem is reproduced on the opposite page.

At a general town meeting, Aug. 19, 1639, the town of Salem "Graunted to John Winthrop Esq^r Junior a little neck of land adioyinge to the salt house built by the said Mr Winthrop containge about 16 acres or thereabouts, more or less, lying betweene a coue w^{ch} is on the north side of his said howse & a little brooke lying to the west of the said howse."²

The first grant to Mr. Winthrop and the southerly portion of the second grant comprise that portion of this lot lying southwesterly of the dashes.

Mr. Winthrop gave it to his daughter Elizabeth, afterwards wife of Rev. Antipas Newman of Wenham. Mr. Newman died Oct. 15, 1672; and his wife survived him and married, secondly, Zerubabel Endecott of Salem. With her son John Newman of Boston, as administrators of Mr. Newman's estate, she mortgaged the lot, for fifty pounds, to Capt. John Hull of Boston, esquire, May 21, 1681.³ The lot was sold to John Green of Salem, who had paid for it, but who died before a deed was delivered, and Mrs. Endecott and her son John Newman, administrators of the estate of Mr. Newman, gave a deed of it to Mr. Green's widow, Mary Green, July 31, 1691.⁴

The remainder of this lot belonged to John Green very early; and on it he lived.

Under the ledges, on Bass river and in the cove, at the southerly part of this lot, was a strip of upland and marsh which belonged to William Dixie very early. This, also, became a part of the Green estate.

Mr. Green died in 1690. His estate was divided Feb. 28, 1690-1, and ten acres of the salt house point was assigned to his daughter Elizabeth Green; and the remainder to his son John Green, subject to a life estate of his

¹See papers in Records and Files of the Quarterly Courts of Essex County, volume 6, pages 244-248.

²Salem Town Records, volume 1, page 90 (printed).

³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 6, leaf 2.

⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 9, leaf 22.

mother Mary Green in one end of the house and back leanto, one end of the barn and one-third of the land, except two acres in Ryall side "comonly called the Rockwell."¹ John Green, the son, died in 1697, when the dwelling house, barn and land were appraised at fifty-five pounds.

Elizabeth Green married Jacob Reed of Salem, husbandman, and possessed her lot at the salt house point until 1706.

How long the house of Mr. Green stood after 1700 is unknown, but the old Green house which stood on the hill on the ancient way, on the northeasterly side of Bridge street, and southerly of the site of the original house, probably succeeded it.

John Dodge House and Grist Mill. The original mill here was called Mr. Friend's mill in 1653. Samuel Friend of Manchester sold to Lawrence Leach of Salem the mill and mill-house; but no legal conveyance of the title thereto was made until after Mr. Leach's death, which occurred in 1662. At the time of the decease of Lawrence Leach, the mill was appraised at forty pounds, and the house, orchard and land at thirty pounds. He still owed thirty pounds on the mill. Apparently, his son John Leach paid the amount and received a deed of the house, mill and land from Mr. Friend Sept. 7, 1665.² Mr. Leach lived here, and was the miller. He conveyed the house, mill and land to John Dodge, jr., of Beverly, husbandman, Sept. 2, 1669.³ In his will Lawrence Leach had devised his estate to his wife Elizabeth Leach; and, for seventeen pounds and ten shillings, she confirmed the sale of her son John Leach to Mr. Dodge of the house, mill and land Nov. 26, 1670.⁴ John Dodge, jr., of Beverly, yeoman, conveyed to his son-in-law Ebenezer Woodberry of Salem, miller, "the grist mills alias corn mills" and land Oct. 12, 1702.⁵ Mr. Woodberry was running the mill in 1708, and died possessed of it in 1714, intestate. One item in the inventory of his estate is: "To grift mills and one

¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 9, leaf 117.

²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 5, leaf 110.

³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 69.

⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 111.

⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 16, leaf 146.

dwelling hous & barn standing in the Township of Salem” with the land £280. The real estate was divided among the heirs July 8, 1758; and his eldest son Ebenezer Woodberry was assigned “Two old Grist mills situate on Bass River in Beverly;” and to his son Nathaniel Woodberry “an old dwelling house standing Nigh the Grist mills.”

In 1797, the western half of the house belonged to Israel Woodbury of Beverly, miller, and the eastern half to William Woodbury of Beverly, yeoman, who conveyed it to Elisha Woodbury of Beverly, mariner, Sept. 5, 1767.¹ Elisha Woodbury died Feb. 19, 1796. Upon division of his real estate, Nov. 9, 1798, his half of the house was assigned to his son Joseph Woodbury. Israel Woodbury conveyed his half to Thomas Davis, jr., of Beverly, gentleman, July 17, 1797.² How long the old house stood after 1798 has not been learned.

The two tide mills were owned by Israel Woodberry of Beverly, miller, who conveyed them, they being called Woodbury's mills, with their tackle and furniture, mill dam, flumes and the mill privilege to Thomas Davis, jr., of Beverly, gentleman, July 17, 1797.² Mr. Davis bought the mills at auction, which was advertised in the *Salem Gazette*, in its issue of May 26, 1797, as follows :—

*To be Sold at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, the
21st day of June next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.*

TWO Grist Mills, under

one roof, situated in the upper Parish in Beverly.—ALSO, one half of a Dwelling-House near said Mills, and about 2½ Acres of Land.

The Conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, which will be at the above Dwelling-House. For particulars, apply to ISRAEL WOODBURY, on the premises.

Beverly, May 9, 1797.

Mr. Davis died July 17, 1840, intestate, and the title to the mill descended to his children and grandchildren. Charles Davis, William Davis (by a trustee), Alpheus Davis, Augustine Lovett and wife Lucy D. Lovett and Pyam Lovett, jr., and wife Martha M. Lovett, all of Bev-

¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 148, leaf 240.

²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 162, leaf 210.

erly, Thomas D. Lovett and wife Sarah F. Lovett of Northfield, and Israel W. Davis and wife Elizabeth Davis of Wenham conveyed to Aaron Dodge of Beverly, miller, seventeen-twentieths of the grist mill, with its tackle, furniture, dam, flumes and the mill privilege April 28, 1848;¹ and on the same day William Endicott of Beverly, as guardian of John B. Davis, Mary E. Davis and Lucy H. Davis, children of John Davis of Wenham, gentleman, deceased, intestate, conveyed to Mr. Dodge three-twentieths of the mill, etc.² The mill continued to be used by Mr. Dodge until his decease, Feb. 3, 1886.

Robert Stone and Estate of William King House. This lot of land was granted to William King by the town of Salem Feb. 4, 1638-9.³ He built a house upon it, and lived therein. He died in 1650, and by agreement with his mother Dorothy King, his eldest son William King had the homestead. The latter lived here until after 1662.⁴ William King of Salem, cooper, for forty-seven pounds, conveyed to Robert Stone of Salem, seaman, one-half of this lot and one-half of the house thereon Dec. 14, 1665.⁵ Robert Stone died in 1690; and his one-half interest in the house and land was appraised at one hundred pounds. The real estate was divided Feb. 6, 1693-4, and his part of this property was assigned to his eldest son Samuel Stone.

William King, the son, died possessed of his one-half of this estate in 1684. This one-half of "a little dwelling house" and the land was then appraised at one hundred pounds. He devised to his wife Katherine for her life one-half of his real estate, and at her decease this one-half to whom she might devise it in her will, to her relatives or others. In her will, proved Jan. 1, 1718, she gave it to her nephew or cousin Samuel Stone and her niece Sarah, wife of Jacob Manning of Salem. The other

¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 400, leaf 141.

²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 400, leaf 142.

³Salem Town Records, volume 1, page 80 (printed).

⁴Deposition of John Wesson, sr., of Reading, who lived with William King, sr., at this place before 1650. Sworn to Feb. 24, 1699-1700.—*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 13, leaf 246.* Capt. John Dodge of Beverly, aged sixty-three, also deposed June 28, 1700.—*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 13, leaf 297.*

⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 4, leaf 48.

one-half of the real estate was devised by William King to his "brother's sons, either the eldest or the youngest as that hath most need of it as my brother shall judge meet." The house was gone before June 18, 1719, when the land was divided among the Kings and Stones;¹ and in a deed of release from one of the owners, six days later, the mill pond and river "that runs up before y^e houe that was & formerly stood on y^e Land" is thus described as one of the boundaries of the land.²

Estate of John Green Lot. This lot of land belonged to John Green in 1696. He died in 1697; and it belonged to his estate in 1700.

Joseph Batchelder House. This lot belonged to Joseph Batchelder in 1678; and he died possessed of the same in 1683. The dwelling house, barn and orchard were then appraised at forty-three pounds and the land at about sixty-five pounds. The estate descended to his son Joseph Batchelder, who died in or before 1790. Abigail Knowlton, wife of John Knowlton of Manchester, housewright, and her husband, as administrators of his estate, for one hundred and sixty pounds, conveyed to John Creasy of Salem, tailor, the land, dwelling house and the frame of a barn thereon Dec. 27, 1709.³ John Creasy of Salem, tailor alias husbandman, died in 1735; and the estate probably came into the possession of his son Noah Creasy. How long the house stood is unknown to the writer.

Nathaniel Hayward Lot. George Harvey of Beverly, John Sargent of Gloucester, carpenter, and Rose Hayward of Cape Ann conveyed to Nathaniel Hayward of Salem, carpenter, this lot of land April 24, 1683.⁴ Mr. Hayward died possessed of it in 1720.

John Dodge House, Saw Mill and Fulling Mill. That part of this lot lying northerly of the dashes was owned by Capt. John Dodge of Beverly in 1696.

That part of the lot lying southeasterly of the dashes belonged to Nehemiah Howard of Salem, who died in 1665, having in his will devised his house and houselot

¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 36, leaf 106.

²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 35, leaf 209.

³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 22, leaf 205.

⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 11. a 190.

and orchard to his wife Anna for her life and then to his children. The house and land were then appraised at eighty pounds. Mrs. Howard married, secondly, — Judkins; and conveyed to George Harvey of Salem, seaman, the land and housing July 6, 1696.¹ For fifty pounds, Mr. Harvey conveyed to Capt. John Dodge of Beverly the land with the house and barn thereon Jan. 1, 1696-7.¹ Thus the entire lot became the property of Captain Dodge.

For love, Captain Dodge conveyed to his son William Dodge of Beverly, yeoman, the land with the saw mill and fulling mill thereon, no house being mentioned, Oct. 10, 1702.² William Dodge died in 1706, intestate. The inventory of his estate included "an olde saw Mill and Olde fulling Mill," which were then appraised at thirteen pounds. The administrators of his estate, Nathaniel Waldron of Wenham, bricklayer, Ebenezer Woodbury of Salem, miller, William Dodge, jr., of Beverly, maltster, and Jonathan Raymond of Beverly, yeoman, leased the land and mills to Jonathan Dodge of Salem, yeoman, for seven years from April 1, 1709, for thirty-two pounds, Dec. 20, 1708.³ The real estate was divided March 21, 1720-1, when the fulling mill was apparently gone. One-half of the saw mill was assigned to his son-in-law Samuel Woodberry, one-fourth to the minor daughter Abigail Dodge, and one-fourth to his son-in-law Joseph Creasy. A way (now a part of Balch street), one and one-half rods wide, was reserved for the use of the heirs, and also the privilege of raising a head of water for the use of the saw mill and of flowing the land from October 31 to April 10 "So long as Said mill is Repareable." How much longer this saw mill existed has not been learned.

Cornelius Baker House. Cornelius Baker, jr., of Salem, yeoman, owned this lot in 1696. For the support of himself and wife, he conveyed to his son Jonathan Baker of Beverly, weaver, "my home living," dwelling house, two barns, weaver's shop and land Feb. 1, 1705-6.⁴ Jonathan

¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 12, leaf 174.

²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 16, leaf 123.

³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 33, leaf 66.

⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 19, leaf 107.

Baker died before Jan. 27, 1706-7, when administration was granted upon his estate. Seventy acres of upland and swamp were then appraised at two hundred and eighty pounds, and "ye dwelling house & 2 small old barns" at seventy pounds. How much longer the old house stood has not been learned.

John Batchelder House. This house and lot of land belonged to John Batchelder of Salem at the time of his decease in 1675. In his will he devised the property to his wife Elizabeth for her life, and then to his son John Bachelor. The son John Batchelder lived here, and died in 1684. In the division of his estate the house, barn and land were assigned to his son John Batchelder. The son John Batchelder died in the winter of 1748-9, having devised the westerly lower room, bed room and westerly end of the garret in the dwelling house and the use of the oven in the easterly end of the house and some of the land to his wife during her widowhood; and the homestead to his son Joseph Batchelder, subject to the rights of his mother. The house was then appraised at fifty pounds, the barn at thirty-five pounds and the shop at ten pounds. The forty acres of land were appraised at four hundred and fifty pounds. Mr. Batchelder gave the shop to his son Joshua if he cared to remove it to his own land; if he did not do so it was to belong to Joseph and remain upon the homestead. Joseph Batchelder removed to Andover about 1767. How much longer the house existed is not known to the writer.

Jonathan Batchelder Lot. This lot belonged to John Batchelder, who died in 1684. In the division of his estate it was assigned to his son Jonathan Batchelder, who owned it in 1700.

Josiah Batchelder Lot. This lot belonged to John Batchelder, who died in 1684. In the division of his estate it was assigned to his son Josiah Batchelder, who owned it in 1700.

Pasture of the Northfield Men. This tract of common land was leased for one thousand years to John Green, John Leach (son of Richard Leach) and John Bachilder, all of Salem, Feb. 1, 1677.¹ John Tompkins, John

¹Salem Town Records, volume II, page 269.

Waters, sr., John Foster and George Jacobs, all of Salem, husbandmen, appear to have been the owners in 1677.¹ Though it is probable that some division of this tract of land was made in fact, a legal partition was not made until March 2, 1707, when John Leach, Samuel Leach, John Batchelder, Jonathan Batchelder, Josiah Batchelder, John Foster, John Waters, Richard Waters, Nathaniel Tompkins, Joseph Jacobs (in behalf of his father George Jacobs) and Samuel Foster agreed to divide it.² This was done March 27, 1708.³

John Leach House. This tract of land was probably granted to Lawrence Leach, who sold it to his son Capt. Richard Leach on or before Dec. 14, 1643.⁴ Captain Leach died in 1687, and the farm descended to his son Serg. John Leach. Sergeant Leach owned it until his death, which occurred March 5, 1717-8. The title to the dwelling house, barn and farm then descended to his son Samuel Leach, who died in the winter of 1731-2. The house was gone before 1774.

Peter Woodbury Lot. Dea. Peter Woodbury owned this lot in 1700.

Edward Bishop Lot. This lot was granted at a meeting of the seven men of Salem to Edward Bishop Dec. 28, 1646; and it belonged to his son(?) Edward Bishop, sr., of Salem in 1700.

John Trask House. This lot of land was conveyed by Joseph Harris of Salem, planter, for three pounds, to Osmond Trask of Salem Feb. 7, 1652-3.⁵ Mr. Trask died in 1676; and the house, barn and forty acres of land were appraised at two hundred and fifty pounds. The estate was assigned to his son John Trask March 27, 1677. John Trask died May 13, 1720; and the house and land around it was assigned to his son. The house was standing in 1728, but probably disappeared soon after.

Nathaniel Hayward Lot. This lot of pasture land belonged to Jacob Barney of Salem, yeoman, as early as 1652; and, for seventy-six pounds, with his wife Anna,

¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 11, leaves 75 and 76.

²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 20, leaf 187.

³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 20, leaf 186.

⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1, leaf 37.

⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1, leaf 16.

he conveyed it to Nathaniel Hayward of Salem, carpenter, Feb. 16, 1691-2.¹ Mr. Hayward owned it in 1700.

Jacob Griggs House. This lot of land early belonged to Jacob Barney. He conveyed it to Mr. William Griggs, sr., of Salem, with the buildings thereon, Feb. 16, 1691-2;² and Doctor Griggs, for seventy-two pounds, conveyed the land with the housing to his son Jacob Griggs of Beverly Feb. 10, 1693.³ Jacob Griggs died in the spring of 1733, intestate. The house, barn and outbuildings were then appraised at one hundred and eighty-three pounds, and the nineteen acres of land at three hundred and forty-two pounds, five hundred and twenty-five pounds in all. He left five children: Isaac Griggs of New Haven, Conn., cooper, the eldest son, Jacob Griggs of Boston, tailor, Rebecca, wife of Daniel Rea of Salem, Abigail, wife of John Blowers of Boston, and Eleanor, wife of Samuel Hilton of Marblehead. The widow of the deceased and the children, for six hundred and fifty pounds, conveyed the house and land to Jonathan Hayward of Salem, potter, July 18, 1733;⁴ and Mr. Hayward conveyed the land and buildings to William Browne of Salem, esquire, March 13, 1740.⁵ Mr. Browne probably removed the house soon afterward.

School Lot. This lot of two acres of common land was the property of Jacob Barney of Salem, yeoman; and, for seven pounds, he conveyed it for school purposes to Mr. Israel Porter, Serg. John Leach, Cornet Nathaniel Howard, sr., Corp. Joseph Herrick, sr., Benjamin Porter, Joshua Ray, sr., Thomas Rayment, sr., Edward Bishop, 2d, John Trask, jr., John Creasey, Joshua Ray, jr., and John Flint, sr., all of Salem, April 5, 1692.⁶ It belonged to these grantees in 1700.

John Trask Lot. Jacob Barney of Salem, yeoman, owned this lot as early as 1637; and conveyed it, with other land, to Joseph Herrick, sr., Thomas Rayment, sr., and John Trask, jr., all of Salem, and Robert Cue of Beverly, yeo-

¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 11, leaf 190.

²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 9, leaf 109.

³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 10, leaf 43.

⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 64, leaf 216.

⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 80, leaf 216.

⁶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 25, leaf 63.

man, Feb. 19, 1691-2.¹ These grantees divided the tract, and this part was released to Mr. Trask Nov. 23, 1692.² He owned it in 1700.

Thomas Rayment and Jonathan Rayment Lot. Jacob Barney of Salem, yeoman, early owned this lot; and conveyed it, with other land, to Joseph Herrick, sr., Thomas Rayment, sr., and John Trask, jr., all of Salem, and Robert Cue of Beverly, yeoman, Feb. 19, 1691-2.¹ These grantees divided the tract, and this part was released to Mr. Rayment Nov. 23, 1692.² Mr. Rayment, of Salem, yeoman, conveyed to his brother Jonathan Rayment of Beverly, yeoman, the northern half of the lot March 27, 1696;³ and they owned the lot in 1700.

Estate of Robert Cue Lot. This lot of upland and marsh belonged to Jacob Barney of Salem, yeoman, early; and he conveyed it, with other land, to Joseph Herrick, sr., Thomas Rayment, sr., and John Trask, jr., all of Salem and Robert Cue of Beverly, yeoman, Feb. 19, 1691-2.¹ The grantees divided the tract, and this part was released to Mr. Cue Nov. 23, 1692.² Mr. Cue removed to Wenham, and died Feb. 20, 1698-9. This lot belonged to his estate in 1700.

Thomas Rayment and Jonathan Rayment Lot. Jacob Barney early owned this lot of land; and conveyed it, with other land, to Joseph Herrick, sr., Thomas Rayment, sr., and John Trask, jr., all of Salem, and Robert Cue of Beverly, Feb. 19, 1691-2.¹ These grantees divided the land, and this part was released to Mr. Rayment Nov. 23, 1692.² Mr. Rayment conveyed to his brother Jonathan Rayment of Beverly, yeoman, the southern half of the lot March 27, 1696;³ and they owned the land in common until after 1700.

John Trask Lot. Jacob Barney owned this lot early; and conveyed it, with other land, to Joseph Herrick, sr., Thomas Rayment, sr., and John Trask, jr., all of Salem, and Robert Cue of Beverly, yeoman, Feb. 19, 1691-2.¹ These grantees divided the tract, and this part was re-

¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 9, leaf 33.

²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 9, leaf 114.

³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 17, leaf 123.

leased to Mr. Trask Nov. 23, 1692.¹ Mr. Trask owned it in 1700.

Estate of Robert Cue Lot. Jacob Barney of Salem, yeoman, early possessed this lot; and conveyed it, with other land, to Joseph Herrick, sr., Thomas Rayment, sr., and John Trask, jr., all of Salem, and Robert Cue of Beverly, yeoman, Feb. 19, 1691-2.² These grantees divided the tract, and this part was released to Mr. Cue Nov. 23, 1692.¹ Mr. Cue removed to Wenham, and died Feb. 20, 1698-9. It belonged to his estate in 1700.

Joseph Herrick Lot. Jacob Barney of Salem, yeoman, early owned this lot of land; and conveyed it, with other land, to Joseph Herrick, sr., Thomas Rayment, sr., and John Trask, jr., all of Salem, and Robert Cue of Beverly, yeoman, Feb. 19, 1691-2.² These grantees divided the tract, and this part was released to Mr. Herrick Nov. 23, 1692.¹ It belonged to him in 1700.

Daniel Andrew Lot. Jacob Barney of Salem, yeoman, owned this lot early; and, for eleven pounds, conveyed it to Daniel Andrew of Salem, bricklayer, Feb. 13, 1691-2.³ Mr. Andrew owned it in 1700.

James Kettle House. The lots of John Flint, James Kettle, Jacob Griggs, John Trask, and parts of the lots of Thomas Rayment and Jonathan Rayment, Joseph Herrick and estate of Robert Cue, including the tract of eighty acres of land granted by the town of Salem to Richard Ingersoll in 1636, and some additional grants made the next year. Mr Ingersoll built a house upon this land, and lived in it. It was occupied in 1641 or 1642 by Joseph Houlton, a servant of Mr. Ingersoll. Mr. Ingersoll died in 1644, possessed of the property. William Paine of Boston, merchant, possessed the land in 1650; and, for eight pounds, sold the land to Jacob Barney of Salem, but gave him no deed of "ye farm" until July 26, 1657. The ownership by Mr. Barney was disputed by Ann, wife of John Knight, the widow of Mr. Ingersoll, to whom the latter had devised in his will the residue of his estate. Mrs. Knight gave a deed of the land to

¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 9, leaf 114.

²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 9, leaf 33.

³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 9, leaf 32.

her sons John Ingerson and Nathaniel Ingerson April 10, 1668, and on the same day authorized her son John Putnam or Joseph Holton to obtain possession of the same. John Ingerson and Nathaniel Ingerson demanded possession of the premises from Mr. Barney, but he refused, claiming title in himself under the deed from Mr. Paine. They brought an action of trespass March 16, 1668-9; and the court decided in favor of Mr. Barney.¹ Mr. Barney, for fifteen pounds, received a release from George Ingersoll and Nathaniel Ingersoll, both of Salem, yeomen, of their interest in this property Feb. 16, 1691-2.² Mr. Barney, for nineteen pounds, conveyed this lot to James Kettle of Salem, potter, April 21, 1687;³ and Mr. Kettle built thereon a house in which he lived. Mr. Kettle removed to Charlestown and died in 1712. One-third of the house and land was assigned to his widow Elizabeth and the rest to his eldest son James Kettle and eldest daughter Elizabeth. The house and land around it were then valued at one hundred and forty-seven pounds. James Kettle of Charlestown, leather dresser, and Jonathan Kettle of Salem, potter, conveyed the house and land to John Batchelder, sr., and John Batchelder, jr., both of Salem, coopers, April 8, 1724;⁴ and John Batchelder, sr., released his interest in the house and land to John Batchelder, jr., Aug. 10, 1732.⁵ John Batchelder, jr., conveyed the house and land to Benjamin Cressey of Beverly, housewright, Dec. 25, 1739.⁶ Mr. Cressey died in the autumn of 1783; having devised the buildings and land under and adjoining the same to his deceased son Josiah's son Josiah Cressey. That portion of his estate was then appraised at two hundred and fifty pounds. Josiah Cressey of Francestown, N. H., tailor, for ninety pounds, conveyed these buildings and land to Nathaniel

¹These original deeds and power of attorney are on file in the office of the clerk of courts, at Salem, with papers of the court held at Ipswich, March, 1669. See Records and Files of the Quarterly Courts of Essex County, volume 4, pages 109-112.

²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 51, leaf 51.

³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 19, leaf 38a.

⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 43, leaf 113.

⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 74, leaf 161.

⁶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 79, leaf 168.

Pierce of Danvers, housewright, Feb. 15, 1792.¹ Mr. Pierce removed to this place, and committed suicide, by drowning, June 17, 1812. The house and land were then appraised at eleven hundred dollars. His daughter Nancy married Edwin Sheldon April 28, 1836, and died in Lynn April 7, 1847. As guardian of his minor children, Susan E. Sheldon, Edwin Sheldon, Lucinda Sheldon, Martha Sheldon and Helen M. Sheldon, Edwin Sheldon of Lynn, victualer, conveyed one-half of the house and land to Huldah Peirce of Lynn and Sally E. Sheldon of Beverly, who were apparently the owners of the other half of the estate, April 8, 1848.² These grantees, for nine hundred and fifty dollars, conveyed the dwelling house and land to John Hood of Danvers Oct. 31, 1853.³ The house and land around it next belonged to Mr. Hood's son William H. Hood of Danvers, who conveyed the same to Annis, wife of John S. Jewett of Danvers, Sept. 12, 1866.⁴ Mrs. Jewett died, his widow, Oct. 1, 1877, intestate; and John W. Jewett of Danvers, administrator of her estate, conveyed the property to Webster F. Putnam of Danvers Oct. 8, 1878.⁵ Mr. Putnam conveyed the land and buildings to the Danvers Savings Bank two days later.⁶ The house was standing Feb. 5, 1880; and was apparently gone May 11, 1880.

John Flint House. This lot of land belonged to Jacob Barney of Salem before 1656. He conveyed the part between the dashes to John Flint, sr., of Salem, carpenter, March 10, 1678-9.⁷ He conveyed to Mr. Flint that portion lying westerly of the westerly dashes July 20, 1687;⁸ and that part lying easterly of the easterly dashes, for thirty-nine pounds, June 10, 1689.⁹ Mr. Flint built a house on the lot, and lived there. For seven hundred pounds, he conveyed to William Porter of Salem, yeoman, the lot, with the house and barn, "being the house and

¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 154, leaf 138.

²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 485, leaf 164.

³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 485, leaf 165.

⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 710, leaf 180.

⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1031, leaf 191.

⁶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1031, leaf 192.

⁷Essex Registry of Deeds, book 8, leaf 30.

⁸Essex Registry of Deeds, book 8, leaf 31.

⁹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 8, leaf 145.

land where I the said Flint did formerly live," Feb. 21, 1721-2.¹ The house was gone a few years later probably. Its location on the lot has not been exactly determined.

Benjamin Porter Lot. This tract of land constituted the grants made by the town of Salem to Jacob Barney, jr., thirty acres, to Jeffrey Massy forty acres, to William Waters forty acres, to John Pickard forty acres, and to Pasco Foot forty acres. The portion of Jacob Barney was granted to him April 5, 1652;² and that of John Pickard was probably granted Aug. 21, 1648.³ This lot granted to John Pickard had been previously granted to Lieutenant Lathrop, who surrendered it. Pasco Foot conveyed to John Porter, sr., of Salem, yeoman, his part of this tract, which was the southern portion, Dec. 18, 1665.⁴ The other parties also conveyed their lots to Mr. Porter. Mr. Porter died Sept. 6, 1676, having devised the whole of this tract of land to his son Benjamin Porter, who owned it in 1700.

John Rea Lot. This is the western half of the one hundred and fifty acres of upland,—the farm of John Holgrave, which was granted to him by the town of Salem Nov. 26, 1638.⁵ Mr. Holgrave lived in Salem, and, for eleven pounds and fifteen shillings, conveyed it to Jeffrey Massy, planter, and Nicholas Woodberry, mariner, both of Salem, April 14, 1652.⁶ Messrs. Massy and Woodberry conveyed the lot to Joshua Ray Jan. 1, 1656.⁷ Mr. Rea, who was then of Salem Village, husbandman, for love, conveyed this part of the lot to his youngest son John Rea, "living in Salem Village," Aug. 30, 1693;⁸ and John Rea owned it in 1700.

Joshua Rea Lot. This lot, with the western part of the Edward Bishop lot, constituted the eastern half of the farm of one hundred and fifty acres of upland of John Holgrave of Salem, which was granted to him by the

¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 40, leaf 66.

²Salem Town Records, volume 1, page 171 (printed).

³Salem Town Records, volume 1, page 155 (printed).

⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 110.

⁵Salem Town Records, volume 1, page 75 (printed).

⁶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1, leaf 19.

⁷Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 67.

⁸Essex Registry of Deeds, book 19, leaf 180.

town of Salem Nov. 26, 1638.¹ For eleven pounds and fifteen shillings, he conveyed it to Jeffry Massy, planter, and Nicholas Woodbery, mariner, both of Salem, April 14, 1652.² Messrs. Massy and Woodbery conveyed the farm to Joshua Ray Jan. 1, 1656.³ Mr. Rea, who was then of Salem, husbandman, for love, conveyed this eastern half of the farm to his second son Joshua Rea of Salem Village Feb. 5, 1685-6;⁴ and Joshua Rea owned it in 1700.

Edward Bishop House. That part of this lot lying westerly of the dashes was a part of the farm of one hundred and fifty acres granted to John Holgrave of Salem by the town of Salem Nov. 26, 1638;¹ and which he conveyed to Jeffry Massy, planter, and Nicholas Woodbery, mariner, both of Salem, April 14, 1652.² Messrs. Massy and Woodbery conveyed the farm to Joshua Ray Jan. 1, 1656.³ Mr. Rea, who was then of Salem, yeoman, for ten pounds, conveyed this part of this lot to Jeremiah Watts of Salem, dish turner, March 18, 1677-8.⁵ In this deed Mr. Rea says that he lately bought a part of this lot of the town of Salem. Mr. Watts conveyed this part of the lot to Edward Bishop, sr., of Salem, yeoman, who owned it in 1700.

That part of the lot lying easterly of the dashes belonged to Edward Bishop of Salem, who was at first a husbandman and subsequently a sawyer, as early as 1652. In 1674, he lived in a house which stood upon this part of the lot; and from here his wife Bridget went to jail and finally to give up her life for the alleged crime of witchcraft. Mr. Bishop died before 1715. How much longer the house stood has not been learned.

John Raymond Lot. John Raymond of Beverly, yeoman, owned this lot in 1700; and, for love, conveyed to his son Thomas Rayment of Salem, yeoman, this lot of land "on which the grantee's house stands" Sept. 5, 1702.⁶

¹Salem Town Records, volume 1, page 75 (printed).

²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1, leaf 19.

³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 67.

⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 19, leaf 15.

⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 5, leaf 111.

⁶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 22, leaf 203.

William Dodge Lot. Capt. William Dodge owned this lot of land in 1700.

Joseph Herrick House. This tract of two hundred acres of land was granted to Mr. Alford about 1636; and he conveyed it to Henry Herrick. Mr. Herrick died in the winter of 1670-1, when this farm was appraised at three hundred pounds. He devised it in his will to his sons Ephraim, Joseph and John. It came into the possession of Joseph Herrick, who lived here and died Feb. 4, 1717-8, having in his will devised all his "home living" to his son Rufus Herrick of Salem, yeoman. Rufus Herrick conveyed to his son Rufus Herrick of Salem, husbandman, the western half of the dwelling house and land May 22, 1714.¹ Rufus Herrick, the father, died in 1748, having in his will devised the porch chamber in the house to his son Rufus Herrick and the western half of the house and land to his son James Phillips Herrick. The son Rufus Herrick of Beverly, yeoman, conveyed his part of the house and land to George Dodge of Salem, mariner, June 20, 1758;² and on the same day James Phillips Herrick of Beverly, yeoman, conveyed his portion of the house and land to Mr. Dodge.³ Mr. Dodge removed to this farm, and lived here until April 11, 1783, when he conveyed the estate to Jonathan Conant of Beverly, yeoman.⁴ Mr. Conant conveyed the same to Israel Thorndike of Beverly, merchant, May 25, 1791;⁴ and Mr. Thorndike conveyed it to Barnabas Dodge of Beverly, yeoman, and John Safford of Hamilton, gentleman, April 5, 1800.⁵ Mr. Safford removed to Beverly, and released his interest in the estate to Mr. Dodge Oct. 4, 1802. Barnabas Dodge of Beverly, esquire, conveyed it to Henry White of Beverly, mariner, Oct. 5, 1802.⁷ While this farm was owned by Mr. White, according to the History of Beverly, by Edwin M. Stone, published in 1843, it was occu-

Essex Registry of Deeds, book 87, leaf 42.

²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 105, leaf 119.

Essex Registry of Deeds, book 105, leaf 121.

⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 155, leaf 148.

⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 165, leaf 240.

⁶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 170, leaf 276.

⁷Essex Registry of Deeds, book 170, leaf 277.

pied by Joseph White of Salem, merchant, to the time of his murder, in 1830. Mr. Stone wrote :—

A prospect, of nearly equal beauty [with Folly hill] is afforded from Cherry Hill, formerly the estate of the late Joseph White, of Salem, but now the property of Capt. John Hammond. Its proximity to Wenham Pond, one hundred and seven acres of which lie within the limits of Beverly, the distant view of the ocean, the various scenery of the surrounding country, combine, with the salubrity of its situation, to render it one of the most desirable residences in this vicinity. The mansion, as seen through a long avenue of fruit trees, shaded at its upper termination by two finely branching elms, presents a handsome appearance; and from its top Capt. White, with the aid of a glass, frequently descried his vessels making the port of Salem before their approach was known in the city.

Henry White died, and George W. Pratt of Boston, merchant, and his wife Mary B. Pratt, in her right, conveyed her interest in the Cherry Hill farm, formerly of her grandfather Henry White, deceased, to Stephen White of Boston, merchant, Feb. 6, 1834;¹ and Francis White of Beverly, gentleman, released his interest in the same to Stephen White April 30, 1834.² Stephen White conveyed it to Charles M^cIntier of Boston, broker, May 1, 1834;³ and Mr. M^cIntier conveyed it to Amos Shelden of Beverly, esquire, March 1, 1836.⁴ Mr. Shelden mortgaged the estate to David Pingree of Salem, merchant, May 10, 1837;⁵ and Mr. Pingree foreclosed the mortgage, by possession, April 30, 1838.⁶ Mr. Pingree conveyed the farm to John Hammond of Salem, master-mariner, March 18, 1840;⁷ and Captain Hammond conveyed it to Thomas Holmes of Salem March 7, 1846.⁸ Mr. Holmes was a merchant of Salem, and conveyed the house, barn and land to Richard P. Waters, Esq., of Salem, merchant, March 9, 1846.⁹ Mr. Waters removed the old house in the spring of 1851. The following account of this event appeared in the *Beverly Citizen*, in its issue of May 24, 1851 :—

¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 275, leaf 108.

²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 275, leaf 246.

³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 275, leaf 247.

⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 285, leaf 262.

⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 300, leaf 183.

⁶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 306, leaf 21.

⁷Essex Registry of Deeds, book 318, leaf 26.

⁸Essex Registry of Deeds, book 364, leaf 217.

⁹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 364, leaf 218.

The ancient mansion house on the Cherry Hill Farm, in North Beverly, has recently been taken down, and the proprietor of that choice estate, (Richard P. Waters, Esq.,) is about erecting a neat and elegant residence in modern style. The original portion of the old house has been built over 100 years, and has passed through many changes in the hands of the numerous proprietors who have since then owned and occupied it. Prior to 1760 it was owned by Rufus, son of Governor Joseph, and grandson of the patriarch, Henry Herrick. He sold it about that time, and removed to Pomfret, Ct., and died at Sheffield, Mass., 1814, aged 93. He married Mary Conant in 1740, about which time it is supposed that the original structure above referred to was erected.

Thomas Rayment Lot. Capt. Thomas Rayment owned this lot of land in 1700. It was probably the lot that was granted to Jacob Barney by the selectmen of Salem Dec. 21, 1650. Mr. Barney did not take it, and it was regranted to John Rayment (Remond) March 2, 1653.

Edward Bishop House. Edward Bishop owned this lot and house probably until 1697. He removed to Rehoboth, where he subsequently lived. His son Samuel Bishop occupied the house and land until 1710, when he removed to Attleborough. The house probably disappeared that year.

Henry Brown House. This lot of land was granted by the town of Salem to Hugh Peter Nov. 12, 1638;¹ and Mr. Peter conveyed it to John Winthrop, esquire. Governor Winthrop died March 26, 1649, having in his will devised a part of his estate to Margaret, wife of John Corwin of Salem, merchant. May 17, 1677, Fitz John Winthrop, Wait Winthrop of Hartford, Conn., gentleman, Elizabeth Newman, Martha Winthrop and Anne Winthrop, children and executors of the will of Governor Winthrop, agreed with and released to Margaret Corwin this tract of land in satisfaction of her devise in the will.² Capt. John Corwin had a farm house upon this land in 1682.³ Margaret Corwin of Boston, widow, conveyed to Henry Browne, jr., of Salisbury, yeoman, my farm in Salem Village, near ye head of Frost fish river, formerly of Capt. John Corwin, May 22, 1693.⁴ Mr. Brown removed to the farm, where he afterwards lived. Daniel

¹Salem Town Records, volume 1, page 73 (printed).

²Suffolk Registry of Deeds, book 10, page 102.

³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 6, leaf 75.

⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 11, leaf 180.

Zackary of Boston and Stephen Sewall of Salem, attorneys of Elizabeth Barker of Deptford, Kentshire, England, daughter and heir of Hugh Peter of Salem, deceased, for fifty pounds, released this land to Mr. Brown March 22, 1703-4.¹ Mr. Brown died in the spring of 1708. One hundred acres of the land with the buildings were then appraised at two hundred and eighty pounds. The real estate was not divided until Dec. 26, 1728, when the easterly end of the house from the garret to the lower room, the easterly end of the back leanto, etc., were assigned to the widow. The house and barn, subject to the rights of the widow, were released to the deceased's son Abraham Brown of Salem, weaver, who lived here. His brother Joseph Browne of Salem, yeoman, had released to him his interest in the farm Feb. 19, 1725-6;² and his sister Hannah, wife of John Rea, jr., of Salem, yeoman, released her interest to him on the same day.³ Abraham Brown died in the autumn of 1762, having devised in his will the estate to his son Archelaus Brown. The dwelling house, barn and about seventy acres of land in the homestead were then appraised at five hundred and sixty pounds. Archelaus Brown died in the winter of 1791-2. The buildings and sixty acres of land were then appraised at three hundred pounds. The house probably stood only a few years after this time.

John Flint Lot. This lot of land was granted by the town of Salem to John Putnam; and his son John Putnam, sr., of Salem, yeoman, released it to his brother Nathaniel Putnam, sr., of Salem, yeoman, Feb. 19, 1682-3.⁴ Nathaniel Putnam's daughter Elizabeth, wife of George Flint, "living in the bounds of Redding," conveyed it to John Flint of Salem, husbandman, March 31, 1690.⁵ John Flint owned the lot in 1700.

John Herriek Lot. This lot of one hundred acres probably consisted of the sixty acres granted to Francis Skerry and forty acres to Henry Skerry, by the selectmen of

¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 19, leaf 146.

²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 48, leaf 193.

³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 48, leaf 194.

⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 6, leaf 76.

⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 8, leaf 169.

Salem Dec. 17, 1649.¹ They conveyed the grants to Henry Herrick of Salem July 1, 1653.² Mr. Herrick died, possessed of it, in the winter of 1670-1, when the land was appraised at one hundred and sixty pounds. In his will, Mr. Herrick devised it to his son Zachariah Herrick. Zachariah Herrick died May 3, 1695 (6?), having devised his real estate to his son Henry Herrick. It belonged to John Herrick, sr., in 1700.

Nathaniel Rayment Lot. Zachariah Herrick conveyed this lot of land to John Rayment, sr., of Beverly, yeoman; and Mr. Rayment conveyed it to his son Nathaniel Rayment of Beverly, yeoman, Jan. 15, 1696-7.³ Nathaniel Rayment owned it in 1700.

¹Salem Town Records, volume 1, page 163 (printed).

²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1, leaf 36.

³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 12, leaf 32a.

THE WASHINGTON NEWS ROOM.

FROM THE RECORDS NOW IN POSSESSION OF THIS SOCIETY.

The Washington News Room Society was instituted on April 1, 1831, at Danvers New Mills. Its purpose was to provide current newspapers to the public of Danversport, or at least to those who were elected to membership in the club. The first meeting was held on March 29, 1831, at the brick schoolhouse, when George Porter was chosen moderator, William Black, clerk and secretary, and Augustus Fowler, treasurer. Joseph Coffrain, Moses Black, Jr., and Samuel D. Pindar were a committee to draft a constitution. The assessment for each member was \$2, and it was agreed to subscribe for the following newspapers: Amateur, printed in Boston, Boston Transcript, New York Constellation, Working Men's Advocate, Salem Observer, Washington Globe and Salem Mercury. In addition to those mentioned, the following joined the society: Edward Stimpson, Edward D. Very, Philip Smith, Samuel McIntire, Archelaus Coffrain, Edward Coffrain, Jeremiah Hood, William Rogers, Frederick Ayer, William Bomer, Charles Chaplin, Elbridge G. Brown, Frederick Coombs, Jeremiah Putnam, Lincoln I. Putnam, James Sawyer, Benjamin S. Pike, Henry Tyler, Frederick Tufts, William Francis, William Cheever, John Cutler, Haskell G. Bigsby, Samuel P. Trask, Benjamin Webb, Allen Colby, Augustus Putnam, Jeremiah Page, Jr., William Gage, William Chaplin, Benjamin Chaplin, Jr., George Lefavor, William Endicott, James Black, David Taylor, William Dodge, Hathorne Porter, Samuel Goodridge, George W. Kent, Benjamin Potter, Joseph Porter and Henry Tyler. Extracts from the records follow:—

Oct. 8, 1831. Voted, to raise an assessment of 15 dols. to purchase a stove, wood, &c., for the room the ensuing winter.

Dec. 31. Voted, to buy a map of this town for this room. Voted, that Edward Coffrain take care of this room for a year at ten dollars.

Feb. 24, 1832. Resolved, not to have this room another year if we are obliged to close it on the Sabbath. Resolved, that we will keep our room open on the Sabbath to accommo-

date some of the members who cannot conveniently attend on other days. Resolved, to hire Dr. Eben Hunt's room for 20 dollars a year, provided we cannot have this without restrictions.

Took possession of Dr. Eben Hunt's room the 1st of May, 1832.

July 14, 1832. Voted to sell the old file of papers to Wm. Gage for 50 cts. paid. Voted to give Wm. Endicott the New York Constellation. Voted, David Taylor take care of this room which shall constitute him a member.

Oct. 13. Voted, that each member obtain as many new members as possible.

Oct. 20. Voted, to sell the papers at auction. Sold 130 Papers for 57 cts. Voted, to raise an assessment of $33\frac{1}{2}$ cts. on each member to pay for wood, oil, &c.

On Jan. 29, 1833, a new constitution was adopted, and hereafter no paper was to be carried out of the room, no laughing or talking was to be allowed, and no smoking at any time. Voted, to purchase curtains for the room, and Edward Stimpson and David Taylor were a committee to preserve good order in the room.

On Feb. 4, it was voted to rescind the vote on the new constitution, also to purchase curtains, and on February 9, another was adopted. Charles Chaplin was elected president, Augustus Fowler, secretary, and William Francis, treasurer.

Apr. 30. Voted, to stop the Observer, Mercury, Transcript and Constellation, and to take the Commercial Advertiser and Saturday Courier.

Nov. 7. Voted to assess \$1.50 on each member.

Feb. 15, 1834. Voted to raise \$11.25 by assessments and the directors were authorized to buy a pitcher.

May 17. After an assessment of fifty cents on each member there remains 75 cents in the treasury.

Among the expenditures during the existence of the club were the following: To Benj. Potter, for splitting wood, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Bowen for postage, \$2.86; J. Adams for oil, 25 cents; one broom, 17 cents; cash paid 9 months Postage up to Oct. 1st to Dr. Osgood, \$2.34; one quart of oil, 25 cents; to Daniel Usher for hauling three feet of wood, 17 cents; for sawing, splitting and piling 3 feet of wood, 75 cents; to Moses Black, 3 feet wood, \$2; map of Washington Crossing the Delaware, \$1.25; 1 qt. oil, 30 cents; map of Danvers, 50 cents.

Thus passed the "Washington News Room" after an ex-

istence of three years. Born of a desire to keep up with the times on current topics, it flourished for a while, but languished at the last as interest seemed to wane, and died a natural death. The paraphernalia was sold to the highest bidder. Moses Black, Jr., secured the Testament; Dr. Hunt, the newspapers at 13 cents; William Black had the clothes brush at 24 cents (delivered); Dr. Hunt, D. Taylor, Mr. Mudge, Hathorne Porter, the paper sticks at from 2 to 6 cents each; Dr. Hunt paid $56\frac{1}{2}$ cents for "Washington Crossing the Delaware;" H. Dwinell gave 85 cents for the map of the United States; William Endicott secured the map of Danvers for $33\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Dr. Hunt paid \$1.06 for the looking glass; Charles Chaplin took the five lamps for $62\frac{1}{2}$ cents and the lamp filler at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; William Endicott and William Black had the lamp sticks at $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Moses Black, Jr., paid 40 cents for the sign; Hathorne Porter took the tinder box for 2 cents and the table at \$1.33; Joseph Porter gave 75 cents for the oil canister; William Cheever secured the basin at 17 cents; S. Pinder bought the sofa for 77 cents; the chairs, all numbered from 1 to 11, went to William Black at from 11 to 35 cents; S. Pinder paid \$3 for the stove, while Moses Black took the funnel at \$1.50; and last, but not least, Charles Chaplin paid $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents for the trash.

THE OLD TOWN OF DANVERS IN 1765.

BY SAMUEL P. FOWLER.

Written for the Danvers Mirror, March, 1881.

The Selectmen of the Town were the Overseers of the Poor in 1765 and presented charges for aiding nineteen persons and families to the amount of 143 pounds, 2 shillings and 6 pence. One of the charges was for the support of Peg, a mulatto, and one for the support of a family of French Neutrals by the name of Tyzado. This French family assisted by the town was expelled from Acadia by the British authorities of Nova Scotia in 1755. There were several families of these poor and distressed people in Danvers. I find by the records they were kindly treated and cared for

by the town while here, and when they left it, were not sent away empty. The reading of Longfellow's fine poem, Evangeline, will give one an account of the cruel treatment these poor Acadians received from the British government. The whole expenses of the town in 1765 were 253 pounds, 4 shillings, $\frac{1}{4}$ pence. It will be noticed that more than one-half of the sum expended by the town in 1765 was in the poor department. For the schools there was spent the small sum of 37 pounds, 4 shillings, 7 pence; for highways, 24 pounds, 12 shillings, 2 pence; and 8 pounds, 6 shillings for warning eighty-nine persons to leave the town to avoid the chances of their gaining a settlement and becoming a town charge. There was a strict watch kept by the Selectmen and Overseers of the Poor upon all persons who stepped over the town lines with the intention of residing within its limits, and if by their appearance, conduct or circumstances in the judgment of the officers of the town they would one day become paupers or a town charge, they were at once by an officer and warrant commanded to "depart from the town." This was in conformity to a statute law in the Province in 1765 provided for the purpose of preventing persons coming into town and gaining a settlement. Without this warning to depart the town, a person residing in it three months was reputed to have gained a settlement, and the town was liable for his support. There were five modes of gaining a settlement in 1765, there are now in 1881 ten. The town in 1765 at their annual meeting voted to dismiss the clause in the warrant respecting furnishing an almshouse. The first separate board of Overseers of the Poor in the old town of Danvers was in 1767, when Sam. Holten, Jun., Joseph Southwick and Stephen Proctor were chosen.

In the town records for 1766 I find the following report of the death of the poor of the town:

"Rebekah One of ye Poor of Danvers Died Octo. 22d 1766, & Left at her Death a Small quantity of Feathers, 1 Coverlid, a warming pan, 2 Old Chists, 1 Table, 1 Iron Pot & Pot Hooks, Frying Pan, a Pewter Bason & Poringer, Iron flesh Fork, a Red Baise wescot, Linse woalse Coat, Cotten & wool Gound, Crape Gound, Tramil & an Old Bedstid, the above Things Supposed to be worth Thirty Shillings, which is allowed to Thomas Whittemore to pay him ye Charge he was at in Burying the Said Rebekah & attendance on her in her Last Sickness. Exclusive of what is allowed to Said Whittemore for his Boarding Said Rebekah from the 20th of Last March till the time She died, the above is agreed to, by

ye Selectmen of Said Danvers & ye Said Whittemore this 3d of November 1766.

“ By Ord. Selectmen

“ Arch. Dale T. Clerk

“ Thomas Whittemore

“ Attest Arch Dale T. Clerk.”

“ Widw Elizabeth, one of ye Poor of Danvers, Died October 9, 1766, & Left at her Death, a Woolen Gound & a Cotten & Lining Gound, two Quilted Coats, two pr. Stockings, a Red Clok, Riding whood, Tow apron & fine apron, Three Caps, Hankerchief & Bunnet, Feather Bed, Bolster & Pillers, two Piller Cases, One pr. Sheets, Coverlid, two Blankets, two Chists, Pewter Platter & Poringe, Tramil & Pot, Fire Shovel & Tongs, wooden Ware, Three Glass Bottles, Looking Glass, four Chairs, Lining Wheel. The above Things Supposed to be worth Five Pounds, is allowed to Sarah to pay her Service in full for Nursing her Mother the above named Elisa, During the time of her Sickness & before she was Sick,” etc.

The Overseers of the Poor in 1767 were instructed to consider what was best to be done respecting the support of the poor, and lay the same before the town at the adjournment; this report, which would be interesting to read at this time, I have failed to find. It had been the practice for many years for the Overseers of the Poor to bring before the town their difficult cases of settlement for advice or adjustment. I notice also in 1787, nearly 100 years ago, the charges for the support of the poor were 217 pounds, 7 shillings, 4 pence, and the doctor's bills for their services was 26 pounds, 1 shilling, 3 pence, a sum nearly one-eighth of the whole expenses for the poor. The town upon noticing these charges for medical aid at once instructed the Overseers to take particular care that no unnecessary charges be made, with respect to physicians or surgeons administering attendance and medicines for the poor without orders from the Overseers. It would seem by a list of those aided by the town in 1765 that they were mostly aged single persons, and that their families called for relief. One of the principal reasons for partial aid to families being so frequently called for in 1765, as at the present time, was probably the frugal habits of the people and their fewer wants, and the relief the parents of a family felt by the Overseers of the Poor removing their children at an early age and providing for their support. Under the Province laws of 1765 the Overseers of the Poor were enjoined to bind out in good families children of such as their parents rated nothing, or were too poor to be taxed.

It was set forth that forasmuch as there is great negligence in sundry persons as to the instructing and educating their children, to the great scandal of their christian name, and of dangerous consequences to the rising generation—Therefore be it enacted, that when persons bring up their children in such gross ignorance that they do not know or are not able to distinguish the alphabet or twenty-four letters, at the age of six years, in such case the Overseers of the Poor are hereby empowered and directed to put out or bind out into good families such children for a decent and christian education. As these children became of suitable age they were bound out as apprentices, if male, if females they were placed in respectable families to learn housewifery, an art of importance to them in their future life, and in these families they were to remain until they were eighteen years of age. And the Overseers of the Poor were also required, and it was an important part of their duty, to inquire into the usage of children so bound out, and to defend them from any wrongs or injuries. This old act of 1730 made provision for the instruction of children, the males to read and write, and the females to read, as they may respectively be capable. It is a singular fact that in the early history of the laws for the regulation of poor children in the Province of Massachusetts, no provision was made for instructing female children in writing. I have noticed in examining old records that men and women who could write their names would occasionally make their marks, it being a more expeditious way of giving their signature.

It was further enacted that the Overseers of the Poor are further empowered to set to work all such persons, married or unmarried, able of body, having no means to sustain them, that live idly and use or exercise no ordinary or daily lawful trade or business to get ther living by. And no single person of either sex, under the age of twenty-one years, shall be suffered to live at their own hand, but under some orderly family government. These old Province laws were wise and humane, and contained an important inwrought disciplinary element wholly wanting in our present poor laws, which are mostly made, altered, amended, and enacted from year to year wholly referring to the fixing of the settlement of the poor, and little or nothing done by way of discipline to lessen the degree of poverty continually increasing. Under our old pauper laws children as we have seen were put under the wholesome discipline of light labor by the Overseers whereby they could earn their living. It is true they

did not learn much in the schools, as they were kept but two months in a year, but then they learned the important art of getting an honest living without seeking to obtain a dishonest one from the town. What is wanted to-day is more labor habits of temperance and economy to lessen pauperism, and the earlier these habits are fixed in the character of the young the better.

I would notice in the records of the Old Town of Danvers in 1765 it was voted to remove the gunpowder under the pulpit of the South Meeting House. To us of the present day it seems strange indeed that the town supply of powder should be deposited in a meeting house for safe keeping. But that was much the safest place to keep it, for there was no fire or light ever seen there, and the house was seldom opened during the week, and only occasionally during the year for town meetings. We should, however, suppose the minister in a sultry Sabbath summer day, upon noticing during the reading of his sermon the growing darkness of the house, and the lightning flashing into the windows, followed by the heavy roll of thunder behind him, and knowing that the town's stock of one hundred pounds of gunpowder was under his feet in a closet in the pulpit, would dispose him to make the service as short as possible, dismiss the congregation, and hasten out of the house. The town, in order to relieve the fears of the ministers of an explosion, or for some other reason not made known by the record, voted to erect a powder house on Buxton's Hill, or some more distant place, and remove the powder to it. And in due time there was built a small, round, brick building, in the shape of a pepper box, which might have been standing within the memory of my oldest readers.

PHYSICIANS OF DANVERS.

DR. JOHN W. SAWYER.

(Continued from Volume 7, Page 58.)

Dr. John Woodbury Sawyer was born in Danvers, Nov. 5, 1834. His father, Ichabod Sawyer, was born in Orford, N. H.; his mother, Ann Woodbury, was a member of one of the earliest and most influential families of Beverly. After their marriage they came to Danvers and bought the house in which Dr. Dale of Danvers was born in 1781 and which had then been moved to High Street, where it now stands. Four children were born of this marriage,—two daughters and two sons. One of the sons died in infancy. Dr. John attended the public schools at Danversport and was graduated from the Holten High School in one of the earliest classes. He was a boy of positive character and fine mental ability. He received his medical education at Harvard University where he was graduated as Doctor of Medicine in 1858. He was immediately, by selection of Dr. Isaac Ray, Superintendent of Butler Hospital for the Insane in Providence, R. I., chosen as Assistant Physician in this hospital and there he spent the first two years of his professional life. He then went to Boston as City Physician and after a lapse of little more than a year was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane at Madison, Wis. After nearly six years in this position, on the resignation of Dr. Isaac Ray, he was chosen Superintendent of Butler Hospital for the Insane, in accordance with the recommendation of Dr. Ray, who had charge of the hospital from its foundation.

He entered upon his duties in January, 1867, and there he lived until his death, Dec. 18, 1885. In fulfillment of his last and most earnest wish for the growth and advancement of the hospital a beautiful Sawyer Memorial Ward was erected for the use and comfort of the patients. Of his life and service in this hospital the Secretary of the Trustees writes in part: "From the day of his election to the day of his death, a period of nearly nineteen years, he has discharged the diversified duties of this office, with unremitting assiduity, with rare wisdom and with distinguished success. And in each of

these several spheres of official trust, he has shown the utmost breath of capacity and, withal, a kindness of heart and an elevation of character, which in an unusual degree, have secured the confidence, the esteem and the highest respect of those with whom he has been associated. His manners were gentle and winning, his character marked by singular modesty, united with rare judgment, by unflinching devotion to the duties he was called upon to perform. He has died at a moment most unexpected, when his plans were broadest and his hopes were highest—in the full meridian of his usefulness and renown.”

He married on Feb. 8, 1871, Mary Elizabeth Proctor of Danvers, daughter of Edward Trask and Mary Ann (Woodbury) Proctor.

Mrs. Sawyer and their only child, John Proctor Sawyer, who married Miss Lotta H. Aldrich of Providence, R. I., with their two children, survive him.

The names of Dr. John F. Valentine, Dr. Oliver Sartwell and Dr. Blanche Sartwell should be added to the list of resident physicians given in Volume 7 of these Collections.

WHY CAPT. LEVI PRESTON FOUGHT.

INTERVIEW WITH ONE OF THE SURVIVORS OF THE REVOLUTION BY HON. MELLEN CHAMBERLAIN OF CHELSEA.

Judge Chamberlain, in speaking before the Danvers Historical Society on April 19, 1891, at a meeting commemorating the 116th Anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, said, in part:

"The sight of Capt. Levi Preston's commission, which the President has just shown to you, touches me more deeply than it can touch most of those present; for once, now nearly fifty years ago, I had the satisfaction of taking him by the hand and of hearing from him a few words about the Lexington fight.....The events at Lexington, in which your citizens had an honorable part, were neither unexpected nor unprepared for. They were the inevitable outcome of a hundred and fifty years of education, of ten years of special thought, and of six months preparation for the exigency which was foreseen. Their trial came when they were called to take up arms, not against the French and their savage allies, but against their own kindred; not against the comparatively few Frenchmen on the St. Lawrence, but against the most powerful nation, both by sea and land, on the globe. The strife gave rise to two paramount considerations, the justice of their cause and their ability to maintain it. In their previous wars there could have been no difference of opinions whether they should fight, whether they would protect their dwellings from midnight conflagration and their wives and children from the tomahawk. On those questions, there was no ground for argument. But the war upon which the men of 1775 deliberately entered was of a different character. Their foe was their own kindred, at home or abroad; men who made no war on women and children; men who conducted the campaigns according to the laws of nations. They had suffered at their hands no cruel slaughters or devastations; no intolerable oppression. Not a stamp had been sold; not a penny paid for tea, nor in any serious way had they suffered in person or state. Now the people saw all this quite as clearly as we do. They took up arms against wrongs feared rather than against wrongs felt. I have often wondered just

how the common people reasoned, felt and talked about the impending conflict—the two hundred young men who, under Page, Foster, Eppes, Flint and Hutchinson, on April 19th, marched, or ran, rather, sixteen miles in four hours to West Cambridge in season to do some pretty effective work, but at the cost of seven of their lives. They were of common school education, but heirs to all the fireside talk about their rights, civil and ecclesiastical, and duties as well, from John Endecott down to their own days; heirs of the town meetings in which for generations their fathers had discussed questions of church and town and state; heirs to all those sermons in which able ministers had explained the doctrines of religious liberty. I get this partly from history, but my strongest conviction of this truth is from the conversation I once had—and it is one of my cherished recollections—with Capt. Levi Preston, one of those who attacked Lord Percy's forces at West Cambridge. At the time of this conversation Captain Preston was a very old man, and I had lately become of age. His words were not many, and with the decline of his faculties, there was not much method in his talk. But several points remain very distinctly in my memory. He said nothing of having been deprived of liberty or property by the Acts of Parliament, but that they did not mean to be; that if the British government had made the taxes higher instead of heavier than before, but without their consent, they would have fought all the same as they did. It was the principle to which they objected. There was another idea prominent in his thoughts, which has impressed me more in later years than it did at the time; that their religious liberties were indissolubly connected with their civil liberties, and, therefore, that it was a religious duty to resist aggressions on their civil rights; that a man could not be a good Christian who was not a true patriot."

Another version of the interview, as told at another time by Judge Chamberlain:

"When I was about twenty-one, and Capt. Preston (born in 1752), about ninety-one, I interviewed him in his own home as to what he did and thought sixty-seven years before on the 19th of April, 1775, and now fifty-two years later, I make my report, a little belated, perhaps, but I trust not too late for the morning papers. With an assurance passing even that of the modern interviewer I began:

"Capt. Preston, what made you go to the Concord fight?"

The old man, bowed with the weight of four-score years

and ten, raised himself upright, and turning to me, said, "What did I go for?"

"Yes," I replied, "My histories all tell me you men of the Revolution took up arms against intolerable oppression. What was it?"

"Oppression, I didn't feel any that I know of."

"Were you not oppressed by the Stamp Act?"

"I never saw any stamps and I always understood that none were ever sold."

"Well, what about the tea tax?"

"Tea tax, I never drank a drop of the stuff, the boys threw it all overboard?"

"But I suppose you have been reading Harrington, Sidney and Locke about the eternal principle of liberty?"

"I never heard of these men. The only books we had were the Bible, the Catechism, Watts' psalms and hymns and the almanacs."

"Well, then, what was the matter?"

"Young man, what we meant in fighting the British was this: We always had been free and we meant to be free always!"

SKETCH OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PARISH IN DANVERS.

BY ELIZABETH A. AHERN.

When the writer of this article was asked if she would contribute a sketch of her church she did not hesitate, for it was a pleasure to write of "her church", the church in which she was baptized, confirmed, lived all her life, and by the grace of God, hopes to die. She does not claim any special merit for the work, but perhaps these few pages may be of interest.

Some accounts of the early church have already been printed, but as nothing has appeared bearing on its history since 1885, there seemed to be ample opportunity to record the growth of our beloved Annunciation Parish, now the largest religious body in the town. The history of the Catholic Church in Danvers is no exception to the history of all the New England church histories. It meant slow but steady growth, and in many cases growth accompanied by hardship and toil. Since the early Colonial times there have always been Irish people of Danvers, but after the famine in Ireland in 1849 the Irish population increased in large numbers.

Between 1850 and 1855 or even later they came here in considerable numbers and made homes for themselves. My own father came here in 1854, and shortly after built the house on Putnam street in which I was born and have lived practically all my life. So you see I am a real native and have all the natural pride I should have for my town and for my church. Another of the early settlers was the late Edward McKeigue, who lived at 305 Maple street, and it was at his house, November 1, 1854, that the first Catholic service was held in Danvers. Rev. Thomas H. Shahan, then of the Immaculate Conception of Salem, officiated. It was he who married my parents, and most of the really old settlers of the town hold him in loving memory for similar ministrations. Shortly after this date regular services began to be held in Franklin Hall, now the Kirby block, and then a chapel was erected south of the High Street Cemetery. The writer remembers hearing her mother tell of going down to the chapel, making

the fire, boiling the eggs and serving the simple breakfast to this pioneer priest, for he was a pioneer, and it is to his credit that he received the title of "The Church Builder of New England."

The Universalist Society was organized in 1832 and when they gave up their church in 1859, the Catholics bought it. This building since altered and enlarged beyond recognition as to its original condition is the present house of worship. On the north side of the church a house* was purchased for use as a parsonage which was later sold, moved to Merrill street, and made into two tenement houses by the late Daniel O'Neil, one of the early Irish settlers also. The following data copied from the original deeds of Essex County may be of interest: The Rev. Thomas Shahan bought of Mary Page, 3rd, 1857, for nine hundred and fifty dollars one half an acre of land on High street, bounded westerly and southerly by land of Mary Page; easterly by land of Samuel Preston and northerly by High street. William Endecott deeded, November 6, 1832, the lot of land on which our church stands to Joshua Silvester and Nathaniel Boardman, a committee appointed to take a deed in trust for the First Universalist Society. This lot measured six rods on High street, ten and a half rods on Jonas Warren's land, and nine rods, ten feet on Hezekiah Dwinell's land. The Universalist Church sold the land with the meeting house thereon to Rt. Rev. John B. Fitzpatrick for two thousand, five hundred dollars on July 1, 1859. John A. Putnam sold to Father Charles Rainoni the lot of land on which the old rectory stood, measuring fifty (50) feet on High street, and one hundred fifty (150) feet deep on June 21, 1866, for one thousand, seven hundred dollars and for the same consideration he transferred the property to Archbishop Williams on February 2nd, 1869. The Rev. Charles Rainoni bought another lot fifty feet on High street by one hundred fifty feet deep, and deeded it for one thousand seven hundred dollars to Archbishop Williams, February 20, 1869. Thomas J. Howell deeded for one thousand fifty dollars the old cemetery lot, situated at the corner of Pine and Adams street, two and one quarter acres to Archbishop Williams, February 20, 1869.

The first resident pastor of the church was Rev. Charles Rainoni, who was appointed pastor here in 1865 and who also

*See *ante*, page 32.

had charge of the church in Marblehead. On the separation of the parishes in 1872 he removed to Marblehead and many of the early baptismal records are to be found in the church there. Father Rainoni was a gentleman advanced in years, of most kindly disposition and greatly beloved by his people. His photograph may still be seen in many of the early Catholic homes. A monument erected to his memory may be seen in the Marblehead cemetery, where he is interred. Some of us who have the longest memories can remember the beautiful painting which hung in the church for so many years, and which was so dear to Father Rainoni who purchased it in Italy. The old pulpit at the southeasterly corner of the church reached by a stairway seemed in the eyes of the younger generation at the time a wonderful place. It might be interesting to note here that the altar designed for this early church was built by James and Patrick McCarthy, brothers, who wheeled it to church in a wheelbarrow and set it in place.

This leads me to recall one of the worthy old residents of Danvers and one who was most closely associated with the early church. James McCarthy came here from County Cork, Ireland, early in the 40s. He had a very good education, and had an especially good knowledge of music. He might well be considered the patriarch of the music of "our church." He it was who trained the early voices and I am told that the results were most gratifying. I have seen a copy of the first St. Patrick's Day Hymn that was sung in our church. It was the same one that was sung in the Cathedral of the Holy Cross in Boston at the time, and some of us can remember now that no one has ever rendered it more feelingly than did Ellen O'Neil Crowley Heffernan who was trained by Mr. McCarthy. He possessed a sweet tenor voice himself and helped in the direction of the choir by the flute which he played very well. A son of his, James McCarthy, of Sylvan street, inherited this love for music and has at various times played in an orchestra.

Some of the early singers of this time were Kate Marrs, Daniel Caskin, Mary (Coleman) Riley, Florence Crowley, Thomas Coleman and Mary Fox. Soon after this a small reed organ was purchased and was played by Annie Toomey of Salem and later by Annie Crowley whose father came here in the early 40s and who was always a loyal son of the church. Philip Corman was our next organist who, with his daughter

Kate (Corman) Sullivan, had charge of the music until her marriage in 1895. The small organ was replaced by a pipe organ, and later by the present pipe organ, with electric motor attachment. Many of the choir members under Mr. Corman and his daughter are still well and pleasantly recalled, Phebe (Murphy) Hickey, Ellen (O'Neil) Heffernan, William Maguire, Timothy Lynch, William Barry, Daniel Maguire, Thomas Conway, Philip Corman, John Corman, Mary F. Kelley and Johanna (Troy) Gaffney.

Before the church had a resident pastor, the Sunday School was organized and good seed was planted. Father Shahan, in Franklin Hall, appointed "Deacon" Patrick O'Neil superintendent of the Sunday School, and Mary Maguire, who later married Patrick McCarthy, had special charge of the girls. Some of the early teachers of this time were Ann McCarthy, now the widow of Martin J. Kelley, Luke Quinn, who is graciously remembered, Peter Harney, Ann Mack and Patrick McCarthy who continued till his death a most helpful and zealous member of the church.

Our second pastor was Rev. Patrick O'Reilly who remained but one year and was succeeded by Rev. Patrick J. Hally who was appointed to Danvers, April, 1873, and continued here to September, 1882. A portion of my early Sunday School days was spent while Father Hally was here and it is with pleasure I recall our dear old superintendent, the late James McGuigan, who dearly loved his work and enjoyed the respect not only of his own church people but of all his fellow townsmen as well. Supt. McGuigan's funeral took place from the church in May, 1883, and as a mark of respect the teachers and children of the Sunday School attended in a body, and marched to the cemetery. It is most fitting that his two good daughters should still be in Sunday School work, always a strength and a support to their pastors.

We remember also Mrs. Mary (Neil) Reed who had special care of the girls, and who was always a most zealous worker in all church activities. Thomas McDermott who had charge of the boys is also well remembered. Some of the teachers of this period were Mary (Quinlan) Kearns, Mary (Barry) Caskin, Kate Beston, Sarah Beston, Mary (Beston) McDonough, William H. Regan, Mary (Marony) Mulally and Thomas J. Kirrane. A Sunday School library was also established under Father Hally and John Eagan was the first librarian.

The first sexton of the church was John McGuigan who is remembered as proprietor of the Tapleville Co-operative Store. Later, James H. Kenney held the office until old age forced him to relinquish it to his son.

The windows in the church at present were donated at this time by these good members of the parish. Some of these generous donors were Luke Quinn, Michael Barry, Philip Corman, Patrick Gallivan, James McGuigan, Timothy Gallivan, Francis McCauley, Elizabeth Cunningham, James Kenney and Mrs. Mary Poor. Others were donated in loving memory of Mary McCarthy, Honora Russell, Mary Ellen McCarthy, Mary Poor, Jeremiah Loftus, Mary Ryan, Mary McCarthy and Daniel Crowley. The two most beautiful windows in the nave of the church are memorials to our first pastor, Rev. Charles Rainoni, and to Mrs. Bridget Hally, mother of Rev. Father Hally.

From April, 1882, to April, 1885, Rev. Daniel B. Kennedy was pastor and during his pastorate occurred the death of James McCarthy of whom mention is made in this sketch. Father Kennedy preached a most beautiful eulogy at his funeral, an honor seldom accorded a layman. Mr. McCarthy's children and grandchildren are among the most worthy citizens of the town and church at the present time.

In April, 1885, Rev. Thomas E. Power was appointed to the Danvers parish and he continued in his useful work until 1902. It was the happy privilege of the writer to spend the most impressionable years of her early womanhood under the spiritual guidance of Father Power, so she will be pardoned, she knows, if she writes at length upon this most beloved pastor. Rev. Thomas E. Power was born in Boston in 1848 and received his education in the Boston Public Schools. I remember how many times and how affectionately he spoke of the Boston Latin School. Later he attended Holy Cross College in Worcester, Mass., and was graduated from St. Joseph's Seminary at Troy, New York. He was ordained in 1874. After a short stay at St. Francis de Sales Church in Roxbury, he was transferred to St. Stephen's Church in Boston, where he labored for eleven years. In 1885 he was appointed to Danvers. Tall and well-proportioned, of robust constitution and impressive mien, he was a masterful man in word and work. He was a most prudent administrator and a powerful and effective orator. I recall the pleasure it gave me to attend Mass on Sunday and listen to his wonderful elucidation of the

gospel. I can hear him now apply the practical lesson of the text. I can hear him quote Tennyson when speaking of the efficacy of prayer for the dead, he said:

"Pray for my soul. More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of. Wherefore, let thy voice
Rise like a fountain for me night and day,
For what are men better than sheep or goats
That nourish a blind life within the brain,
If, knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer
Both for themselves and those who call them friend?"

And again when preaching on the miracle at the marriage of Cana I remember his quotation from Dryden: "The modest water saw its God and blushed." And when preaching on the dogma of the Immaculate Conception he quoted Wordsworth: "Our tainted nature's solitary boast." I recall these sermons so vividly that I remember at the time I could almost think it was myself he meant, so closely could he make the application. Who, that had the good fortune to be under his guidance can remember him but as a "stalwart oak" whose counsel was of the best? Could we but help think so when we recall the Midnight Mass he celebrated at the close of the last century and the one at the opening of the present? Those are events which stand out pre-eminently in our lives. How permanently the lessons he taught us in Sunday School are fixed in my mind. I remember his explanation of "evading car-fare", of idleness, of lying and so forth, and if I ever deviate much from the path of rectitude in any of these things it will not be the fault of my good teacher. I have been taught better. Personally, I recall his delightful conversations. How he could explain the beauty of the Psalms, and what a good listener I could be. How willingly he would select a book for me and point out the beautiful passages. I recall his exquisite taste for music and his appreciation of the good oratorios.

These reminiscences are of happy days, but I also had cloudy ones and Father Power was again a support and a comfort. It was my mother's good fortune to receive the last rites of the church from his hands and to receive his blessing on her journey to her well-earned reward. How little he thought of the hard storm when he made his last visit to our house and what comfort he gave us when he simply said, "You girls had a good mother." We knew it, but it was good to hear it from him, so much did we appreciate his commendation.

It was during his pastorate that the present rectory was built and the grounds laid out. The church was also remodeled and improved interiorly. New painting and frescoing were done and the present well-appointed house of worship is largely as he planned it.

Father Power in 1897 purchased from the Hutchinson heirs the tract of land which is now the Annunciation Cemetery, for two thousand, six hundred dollars. This land was deeded on December 18, 1897, by him to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston. The cemetery has been beautifully planned and is in a fair way to rival any country cemetery of its size as a resting place for the good parishioners of the Annunciation Church. In 1898 Father Power made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, a privilege to my mind that every clergyman should enjoy. What a delightful evening we spent, when, on his return, he related his experiences and how we all treasured the rosary beads which he brought to every one of his congregation. As I grow older, I often think of the pleasure this trip must have given him, and I always feel glad that he enjoyed it.

We must bear in mind that the Danvers church includes Middleton and Topsfield as well, and as Danvers is exceptional in the extent of territory which it covers, and the consequent scattered character of the congregation, many hours of our dear pastor's time were taken in driving to these places, giving encouragement and spiritual consolation to those members of his parish. He also had the care of the Danvers State Hospital, a care which has since been removed. This was before automobiles were so common, and it often meant hard journeys at all hours of the day or night.

For seventeen years Father Power labored in the Danvers vineyard, relieved during the later years by Rev. Michael F. Crowley who assisted him but a short time and later by Rev. Joseph O'Connor of blessed memory also. The old people were especially dear to Father O'Connor and his name is remembered most affectionately in town. At the end of seventeen years our beloved pastor left us for a larger field of usefulness. He left the parish in a most flourishing condition feeling as he expressed it, "There is nothing here to do; my work is done." He was appointed Permanent Rector of St. Rose's Church in Chelsea where he died in June, 1907. One who knew him well eulogized him in these terms, "To reclaim the drunkard, and to obviate the pernicious influence

of liquor was one of the many active features of his infatigable zeal. He was generous and charitable and far above all that was paltry and mean, What he considered right, he did, and when opposed in his right he asserted himself manfully. True and honest, upright and just he worked out the hard eleven years at the North End." The same zeal was shown in Danvers and this friend could justly have added, "and the seventeen years in Danvers." The result of his work was proof of his priestly character. His memory is dear to the generation which is now passing, and his name is still a household name in many families of the parish. "To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die," can truthfully be said of Father Power.

Our next pastor was the Rev. Henry A. Sullivan who came to us after a period of seventeen years at the Cathedral of the Holy Cross in Boston. He also entered largely into my life both in joy and sorrow and I can speak from personal as well as general experience of him. His character was refined, and eminently priestly. His charming kindliness and transparent sincerity made him beloved by his people and wove the strong bonds of attachment that time and distance could never sever. If one could know his type of spirituality, where is it better embodied than in his exhortation to his parishioners in his New Year's greeting when, among other beautiful things he said, "Let us thank God for another year in which to serve Him." This thought to me discloses his whole character and shows him a true follower of St. Paul.

If one would further know his type of spirituality let him read his sermon preached to his parishioners and printed on the occasion of the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town. It is truly characteristic of his gentle nature and as a masterpiece in English cannot be excelled. Let me quote: "Looking back to that auspicious day, the 16th of June, 1752, when the people of Danvers severed the ties that bound them to their venerable mother, Salem, and full of hope and courage, tried for themselves the experiment of self-government, it is true to say that in the century and a half which has since elapsed substantial progress has been made in all that tends to promote the spiritual and temporal well being of the community, a progress which compels the admission that the early settlers builded better than they knew and laid deep and broad the foundations of a municipality enlightened, prosperous, contented, happy, and above all, God-fearing,

which we know the people of Danvers to be to-day,—a people loyal to their Creator and loyal also to their country.” Since the boys returned from service overseas in the late war I could but feel that the high words of praise given them by their military and spiritual leaders were the natural result in large measure of the spiritual teaching of their two good priests, Father Power and Father Sullivan. Let me quote again: “Zeal for the welfare of fatherland, respect for its laws, and readiness to aid in its defense are inseparable from the true conception of citizenship, and the duties which it imposes, are the loyal homage which every worthy son pays to the country of his birth or adoption.”

How often in his sermon on the Gospel of St. Luke, Chapter XX, Verse twenty-five, when he read, “Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar’s, and to God, the things that are God’s,” he impressed upon us the fact that “Caesar” stood for the town, the state, the country, the fatherland. Boys who were brought up under this teaching should be, and were ready for the call. In reading the address delivered by William B. Sullivan, Esq., at the banquet given the service men by the town, June 28, 1919, I find there were seven hundred thirty men in the service from Danvers. Our church Service Flag showed two hundred twenty-five stars. I find also that of the fifteen who paid the supreme sacrifice seven at least were from our church, and of the six who were cited for bravery, three were from our parish. This is as it should be. It is the spontaneous response to the teaching the boys received from their two able pastors, Father Power and Father Sullivan, and I feel free to promise that following the guidance of our church and its pastors the town will never want for good, loyal, zealous men and women from the Catholic parish.

Father Sullivan had an especially keen sense of humor and was a most delightful host. I have heard his fellow-priests speak of him and his fund of good stories which he had ready for all occasions. If he had any charm in a more marked degree than another, then it must have been his contact with the sick and the unfortunate. Here again I may be pardoned, if I speak at length upon this phase of his character. When he visited my father through a long and trying illness, what a comfort he was. How sympathetic, how kind to us girls, how much he especially appreciated my sister, Mary, and how feelingly he spoke of our good father when he died. And later, when for several months he called to see our beloved sister,—I

recall what she so often said, "No one would be afraid to die after a visit from Father Sullivan." I think his last call in Danvers was at our house to see Mary and I know what a feeling of loneliness we had when we heard he was going away for a short time. The winter of 1914, as we recall, was an especially trying one and he felt the need of a change, so, accompanied by his sister, he left for Norfolk, Virginia, and was there but a few days when he rendered an account of his stewardship. That stewardship! Would that the writer could give such an account of hers!

I spoke of the unfortunate. I think no one ever knocked at his door and left without feeling better for his aid and advice. I know that if Father Sullivan erred at all, it was perhaps in the too generous dispensation of charity, and I recall in one instance where a neighbor of the unfortunate who perhaps had analyzed the case too deeply, remarked to me when Father Sullivan gave aid perhaps not wholly deserved, "Father Sullivan ought to have a guardian!" Dear Father Sullivan, how he would laugh if he could hear that splendid suggestion. His funeral took place from the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, where he labored so faithfully for seventeen years and was attended by many of his parishioners from Danvers, my sister, Margaret, among the number. His eulogy was simple and touching and was preached by Monsignor Splaine, who, among other things, said, "His countenance radiated sunshine; none knew him but to love him."

During his pastorate Father O'Connor was transferred to Roxbury and Rev. Michael J. Sullivan, a brother of the pastor, assisted him. Father Michael J. Sullivan, a graduate of Baltimore Seminary, worked faithfully in the Sunday School, among the sick in town, in Middleton, in Topsfield, and in the Danvers Hospital. Upon the death of his brother he asked to be transferred and is now assisting Rev. Alexander J. Hamilton in Brockton. The pastor who succeeded Father Sullivan was the Rev. Francis W. Maley. Although here but less than two years he is well remembered. Born in Boston and educated in the public schools, he was later graduated from Brighton Seminary and Washington University. He was ordained in 1894 and his first assignment was to the Church of the Annunciation in Cambridge; he was assistant at the Church of St. Francis de Sales, Charlestown, from that year to 1900; from 1900 to 1912 he was assistant at St. Augustine's Parish, South Boston. In 1912 he was appointed

Rector of the Church in East Bridgewater where he remained until 1914 when he came to Danvers. Of a hard working temperament he was never too busy to attend to any matter and in the short time he was here was identified with most of the civic movements in town which were for its betterment.

He found the parish so widely scattered that he immediately tried to improve conditions for those living at a distance. His greatest care was the Sunday School, and to make it more convenient for the children living at a distance he had the session of the Sunday School in the morning, always furnishing transportation when necessary. He also organized the children into a Sodality which met once a week. Here they met for instruction and it was a most edifying sight to see the two hundred and fifty children so eager to attend, so well-behaved and so happy. He was very fond of this Sodality and I could appreciate his pride in a large degree. He organized the women of the parish into a Sodality also. This society consisted of about six hundred women, not one of whom would voluntarily miss an evening meeting. His talks were so inspiring, so practical, and so encouraging that we all felt better for hearing them. I think Father Maley had a wonderful appreciation of the influence of "woman". He always made us feel that we could do so much good in moulding character and uplifting humanity. One would rightly feel her dignity after listening to his sermon on "A Christian Mother."

Another thing that appealed to him was the deprivation of the Topsfield Catholics of a service on Sunday. To remedy this he went to Topsfield every Sunday and celebrated Mass in Grange Hall. He had plans all made for a church there which would be a delight to him and a comfort to the parishioners. After the Salem fire which occurred while Father Maley was pastor several French families moved here from Salem. To minister more happily to these families Father Maley had as an assistant Rev. Elphege J. Cloutier. Father Maley added another Mass to the two already celebrated in the morning, and at this service a short instruction was given by Father Cloutier for the benefit of the strictly French-speaking members. I think the first call Father Maley made among the sick was at our house to see our sister, Mary, whom many who read this sketch, will remember. He came in February and continued to call until May, 1914, when she entered into her reward.

During that time I had many conversations with him and I learned much that was helpful and edifying. We were most congenial on one point and that was on the need of good training for the children and the fact that they had certain rights which should be respected. Those who heard his talk at the Parent-Teachers Association on this subject will recall his admirable appreciation of children. As a conversationalist he was most versatile and it was a pleasure to hear him discuss current events. His sermons were eloquent and forceful. He could bring into his illustrations the tiniest flower of the field and no one could leave unless benefited by his earnestness and practical zeal. In November, 1915, Father Maley was transferred to Boston to a much larger field of work where with four assistants he ministers to a densely settled community including the Massachusetts General Hospital and two or three other institutions. To say that his parishioners regretted his departure would but feebly express it, but as our priests have little or no choice in their appointments, there was nothing to do but obey the call like a true and loyal soldier of Christ, which he did, and the present pastor, Rev. Daniel F. Horgan was appointed his successor.

Father Cloutier still continued as assistant until the outbreak of the influenza in October, 1918, when he succumbed to the disease, and Rev. George H. Chaput was assigned to the Danvers parish. Father Cloutier was a most saintly young priest. He could never inspire fear, for his heart was the simple confiding heart of an affectionate child. Especially was he a comfort to the sick and they were always glad of his ministrations. His guiltless soul was utterly incapable of any harshness and his memory will always be cherished among the people of Danvers.

I recall in reading the history of Danvers printed in the History of Essex County and compiled by Hon. Alden P. White that he says: "It is a fact significant of the increase of the Catholic population since 1859 that in this church worships a congregation by far the largest in town; and it is also significant that while many of the old names common a hundred or two hundred years ago have been entirely extinct, and others are in danger of becoming so, the names of Sullivan, Collins, Gallivan, McCarthy and others appear in increasing numbers in each new directory." This last fact is still true and these families may be called the good old Catholic tree in Danvers. I know it will please my friend, Judge

White, to know that the tree has been well grafted, for many of its branches today bear such names as Endicott, Lee, Allen, Woodman, Johnson, Putnam, Page, Fowler, Nichols, Bell, Kimball, Gray, Richardson, Emerson, Sears, Baker, Batchelder, Brown, Cook, Gould, Howard, Martin, Parker, Benson, Perkins, Poor, Pope, Marsh, Dodge, Pray, Strout, Trask, Waitt, Wilkins and others less distinctly native. Truly the tree has flourished, like the famous Endicott pear-tree, the soil must have been good.

It will be seen that the three pastors who lived longest and were most closely identified with my life and the life of the parish are Father Power, Father Sullivan and Father Maley. I am reminded of what Longfellow wrote of his three friends and I will bring this sketch to a close by quoting his beautiful words:

“When I remember them, those friends of mine,
Who are no longer here, the noble three,
Who half my life were more than friends to me,
And whose discourse was like a generous wine,
I most of all remember the divine
Something, that shone in them, and made us see
The archetypal man, and what might be
The amplitude of Nature’s first design.
In vain I stretch my hands to clasp their hands;
I cannot find them. Nothing now is left
But a majestic memory.”

DANVERS SHIPS AND SHIP MASTERS.

FROM THE REGISTERS OF THE DISTRICT OF SALEM.

Communicated by Charles S. Tapley.

The vessels in the following list were either commanded or owned by Danvers men in some period of their service:

ABIGAIL, sloop, 57 tons, Marshfield, 1784. Reg. Sept. 5, 1793. Malachi Sweet, owner. John Endicott, master.

ACTIVE, ship, 206 tons, Salem, 1799. Altered to a bark in 1803. Altered to a brig in 1810. Reg. 2, 1799. Ichabod Nichols, Benjamin Hodges, Gamaliel Hodges, Edward Allen, owners; Timothy Bryant, master. [John Endicott was also registered as master in 1804. Sold in St. Salvador to the Portugese. See Essex Institute Hist. Col., vol. 7, p. 211. On June 1, 1810, she sailed for the Feejee Islands, being the first Salem vessel in that trade.]

ALFRED, brig, 158 tons, Rochester, 1822. Reg. Aug. 7, 1822. Joseph Howard, James Brown, Danvers, owners; George K. Smith, master. Reg. Nov. 24, 1826. Benjamin Creamer, owner; Aaron Williams, master. [Sold at Maranham, 1827].

ALICE, sloop, 57 tons, Casco Bay, 1788. Altered to a schooner June 11, 1791. Reg. Dec. 10, 1790. Edmond Needham, owner; Joseph Pratt, master. Reg. Feb. 23, 1793. Haffield White, Jonathan Dean, owners; Haffield White, master. [Edmond Needham was also master. Sailed Mar. 3, 1793 and never heard from.]

ALICE, Beverly, brig., 163 tons, Frankfort, 1805. Reg. Mar. 25, 1809. Augustus Lovett, Beverly, owner; Augustus Lovett, master. Reg. May 8, 1815, Nicholas Thorndike, Beverly, Pyam Lovett, Beverly, owners; Hiram Putnam, master.

ALONZO, brig, 130 tons, Duxbury, 1806. Reg. Oct. 26, 1811. John Derby, owner; Isaac Killam, master. Reg. Aug. 20, 1818. Joseph Howard, James Brown, Danvers, Enoch Poor, Danvers, owners; George N. Smith, master. [William Cook was also registered as master, Aug. 18, 1850. In 1823 Philemon Putnam was master.]

ANDES, brig., 172 tons, Essex, 1825. Reg. Nov. 9, 1825. Joseph Howard, James Brown, owners; Philemon Putnam,

master. [Sold to Boston owners Jan., 1827. Sheathed with leather which proved a failure.]

ANDREW JACKSON, ship, 263 tons, captured in War of 1812. Reg. May 25, 1815. Samuel Cook, Thomas Whittredge, William Manning, Tracy Patch, owners; Tracy Patch, master. Reg. Nov. 15, 1817. James Cook, Samuel Cook, James Whittredge, Danvers, Edward Richardson, owners; Edward Richardson, master. [Condemned at St. Ubes, 1821.]

ANN, Danvers, sch., 128 tons, Danvers, 1817. Reg. Oct. 10, 1817. Michael Barry, Danvers, Benjamin Kent, Danvers, David Robbins, Salem, owners; William A. Russell, master.

ANN, Danvers, brig, 188 tons, Danvers, 1817. Reg. June 15, 1824. Katherine Putnam, Thomas Cheever, Benjamin Kent, Danvers, Michael Berry, owners; Michael Berry, master. [Lost in 1827.]

ARGENTINE, bark, 298 tons, Salem, 1850. Reg. May 30, 1850. James Upton, Robert Upton, Luther Upton, George Upton, owners; George Upton, master. Reg. Jan. 6, 1854. James Upton, George Upton, Edwin Upton, John C. Osgood, owners; Edwin Upton, master. Reg. Nov. 5, 1855. Michael W. Shepard, John Bertram, James B. Curwin, J. B. Silsbee, A. Ward, Henry F. Shepard, owners; H. B. Putnam, master. Reg. Jan. 22, 1858. John Bertram, owner; John Lambert, master. [Lost at sea, 1858.]

AUGUSTA, sch., Danvers, 125 tons, Salisbury, 1804. Reg. Nov. 2, 1807. Caleb Oakes, Danvers, owner; Joseph Stickney, master. [Sold to Beverly owner, Sept., 1809.] Reg. Sept. 18, 1809. Israel Thorndike, Beverly, owner; Joseph Stickney, master.

BELLA, Beverly, sch., 51 tons, Danvers, 1786. Reg. Jan. 26, 1810. Samuel Goodridge, Beverly, owner; Henry Gage, master.

BENJAMIN, bgt., 141 tons, Danvers, 1786. Reg. Mar. 3, 1790. Benjamin Needham, owner; Nathaniel Brookhouse, master. [Vessel lost.]

BETSEY, sch., 66 tons, Danvers, 1773. Reg. Dec. 9, 1789. Joshua Ward, Joseph Henfield, owners; George Chapman, master. Reg. May 27, 1794. John Tucker, John Norris, owners; Andrew Tucker, master. Reg. Dec. 13, 1794. Joshua Ward, owner; Jonathan Lander, master. Reg. Apr. 6, 1795. Isaac Flinn, Joseph B. Smith, owners; Nathaniel Archer, master. Reg. May 28, 1795. Hardy Ropes, owner; Elias Grant, master. Reg. Feb. 24, 1796. Joseph Peabody, owner; Joseph Strout, master. Reg. Dec. 4, 1797. Robert

Leach, owner; James Mansfield, master. [William Edwards was also master, Feb. 8, 1799. Sold to Manchester owners, Mar., 1815.]

BETSEY, Beverly, sch., 82 tons, Danvers, 1801. Reg. Dec. 25, 1801. Samuel Goodridge, Beverly, owner; Joseph Thisel, master. [Sold to Salem owners Dec., 1809. Zebulon Woodbury was also master.]

BETSEY, sch., 82 tons, Danvers, 1801. Reg. Dec. 25, 1809. Josiah Orne, owner; John D. Wilson, master.

BLACK WARRIOR, ship, 231 tons, Duxbury, 1825. Reg. Sept. 5, 1826. John W. Rogers, Nathaniel L. Rogers, Richard S. Rogers, Charles Hill, owners; Charles Hill, master. Reg. Dec. 5, 1828. John W. Rogers, Nathaniel L. Rogers, Richard S. Rogers, George W. Putnam, master. [Sold to Boston owners in 1842.]

BOLINA, ship, 260 tons, Danvers, 1811. Reg. Feb. 19, 1812. John Dutch, Jr., Thorndike Deland, Jonathan P. Saunders, owners, John Fairfield, master.

BRAMIN, brig, 185 tons, Baltimore, Md., 1851. Reg. May 23, 1851. Thomas P. Pingree, owner; Charles R. Wilkins, master.

BRENDA, ship, 343 tons, Newbury, 1832. Altered to a bark Sept., 1841. Reg. Dec. 2, 1839. John Bertram, Michael Shepard, William Sutton, Nathaniel Weston, Andrew Ward, owners; William B. Smith, master. Reg. Apr. 23, 1844. Henry G. Bridges, master. [Sold to Boston owners in 1845.]

CAMBRIAN, brig, 196 tons, Salem, 1818. Reg. Nov 4, 1818. Joseph Peabody, Gideon Tucker, owners; Andrew Harraden, master. Reg. Mar. 6, 1821. Joseph Peabody, owner; Henry G. Bridges, master. [Abner Goodhue, Jr., was also master, May 16, 1832. Water-color copy at Peabody Academy of Science of painting by F. Roux.]

CAROLINE AUGUSTA, ship, 406 tons, Portsmouth, N. H., 1826. Reg. Nov. 20, 1840. David Pingree, owner; Andrew M. Putnam, master. Reg. Aug. 15, 1846. David Pingree, James B. Creamer, owners; Jas. B. Creamer, master. Reg. Dec. 19, 1849. Thomas P. Pingree, John B. Silsbee, David Pingree, owners; Joseph R. Francks, master. [Sold in California.]

CATHERINE, ship, 315 tons, Salem, 1818. Reg. Oct. 9, 1818. Joseph Peabody, Gideon Tucker, owners; Samuel Rea, master. Reg. Mar. 5, 1821. Joseph Peabody, Joseph A. Peabody, owners; John Endicott, master. Reg. Apr. 8, 1829. Joseph

Peabody, owner. [Sailed as a whaler in 1832 and destroyed by fire, Nov. 29, 1832, near the Hawaiian Islands.]

CATHERINE, brig, 158 tons, Salem, 1801. Reg. Nov. 4, 1801. Joseph Peabody, Gideon Tucker, owners; Daniel Gould, master. Reg. Oct. 13, 1813. Benjamin Shreve, owner; Aaron Endicott, master. [William Cheever was registered as master in 1804 and 1805.]

CHARLES, Danvers, ship, 207 tons, captured in war of 1812. Reg. Dec. 19, 1822. Thomas Cheever, Danvers, owner; Parker Brown, master. [Sold in Boston, 1825.]

CHINA, ship, 370 tons, Salem, 1817. Reg. May 14, 1817. Joseph Peabody, Gideon Tucker, owners; Benjamin Shreve, master. Reg. Dec. 7, 1820. Joseph Peabody, Joseph A. Peabody, owners; Hiram Putnam, master. Reg. Apr. 27, 1829. Joseph Peabody, owner; William Johnson, master.

CHRISTIANA, brig., Beverly, 226 tons, Pittston, Me., 1837. Reg. July 28, 1849. Henry B. Ward, Danvers, Thomas Patterson, Josiah Lovett, 2nd, Robert G. Bennett, Beverly, owners; Thomas Patterson, master.

CINCINNATUS, ship, 226 tons, Hanover, 1799. Reg. June 17, 1799. Joseph Peabody, Thomas Perkins, owners; Samuel Endicott, master. Reg. Mar. 14, 1801. Joseph Peabody, owner; Samuel Endicott, master. Reg. Sept. 4, 1804. Joseph Peabody, owner; William Haskett, master. Reg. Mar. 29, 1809. Joseph Peabody, Gideon Tucker, Hezekiah Flint, owners; Hezekiah Flint, master. [John Endicott was master in 1803 and brought 307,824 pounds of pepper consigned to Joseph Peabody.]

CIPHEUS, sch., 78 tons, Essex, 1824. Reg. Jan. 14, 1825. Joseph Howard, James Brown, Danvers, owners; Philemon Putnam, master. Reg. Jan. 18, 1827. Stephen W. Shepard, John Day, owners; John Day, master.

CLARISSA, Danvers, sch., 59 tons, Danvers, 1787. Reg. Jan. 14, 1794. Samuel Page, Danvers, owner; Thomas Whittredge, master.

COLUMBUS, sch., 84 tons, Rochester, 1796. Reg. Apr. 15, 1809. Samuel Diman, Moses Hale, owners; John McIntosh, master. Reg. June 5, 1810. Francis Quarles, Moses Hale, owners; John McIntosh, master. Reg. June 30, 1810. Francis Quarles, owner; Stephen Brown, master. Reg. Oct. 28, 1811. James Foster, Joseph Foster, owners; Joseph Foster, master.

COSSACK, brig, 208 tons, captured in War of 1812. Reg.

Apr. 17, 1815. Joseph Peabody, Gideon Tucker, owners; Thomas Cheever, master.

CYRUS, sch., captured in War of 1812, 105 tons. Reg. July 17, 1815. James Brown, Danvers, James C. King, Joseph Howard, Robert Upton, owners; Benj. Upton, master. Reg. May 15, 1817. James C. King, James Brown, Danvers, Robert Upton, James Brace, Jr., John Winn, John Andrew, Benj. Russell, Benj. Fabens, owners; Benj. Russell, master. Reg. Dec. 12, 1818. James Brace, John Andrew, Robert Upton, James Brown, Danvers, owners; Benjamin Russell, master. Reg. Nov. 1, 1820. James Brown, Danvers, John Andrew, Joseph Howard, owners; Benj. Russell, master.

CYNTHIA, sch., 96 tons, Salem, 1793. Altered to a brig Oct., 1802. Reg. June 26, 1793. Thos. Perkins, Joseph Peabody, owners; John Moses, Jr., master. Reg. Jan. 30, 1795. Thomas Perkins, John Osgood, owners; Hezekiah Flint, master. Reg. Dec. 23, 1795. Joseph Peabody, Thomas Perkins, owners; Hezekiah Flint, master.

DEAR SALLY, Danvers, sch., 115 tons, Alna, 1816, Reg. Jan. 4, 1817. Nathaniel Putnam, Thomas Cheever, John W. Osgood, Danvers, owners; Edward Richardson, master.

Derby, bark, 225 tons, Salem, 1825. Reg. Dec. 10, 1825. Stephen C. Phillips, owner; Allen Putnam, master. [Wrecked in 1838 at the Falkland Islands.]

DEWITT CLINTON, brig, 292 tons, Wiscasset, 1823. Reg. Nov. 17, 1827. Samuel, Timothy, George W. Endicott, Danvers, owners; George W. Endicott, master. [Cast ashore on Cape Cod, Mar. 5, 1829.]

DOLPHIN, Beverly, sch., 69 tons, Danvers, 1785. Reg. Dec. 7, 1798. Nathan Leach, Beverly, Livermore Whiteridge, Beverly, owners; Jeremiah Foster, master. [Sold to Salem owners Oct., 1813.]

DOLPHIN, sch., 91 tons, Georgetown, D. C., 1810. Reg. July 3, 1812. Joseph White, Jr., Stephen White, Joseph J. Knapp, Penn Townsend, owners; Jacob Endicott, master. [As a privateer was captured Sept., 1812, by British Frigate Shannon.]

DRIVER, sch., 102 tons, Chatham, 1806. Reg. Dec. 25, 1810. Wm. Lamson, Danvers, owner and master.

DRYADE, 262 tons, Haverhill, 1810. Reg. Apr. 19, 1810. Pickering Dodge, owner; Richard Bowditch, master. [Timothy Endicott was master in 1811.]

DUROC, Danvers, sch., 61 tons, Falmouth, 1829. Reg. June

29, 1842. John Page, Danvers, Ira Baker, Manchester, owner and master.

EAGLE, brig, 110 tons, Charlestown, 1831. Reg. Apr. 11, 1836. John B. Peirce, Danvers, Jacob Putnam, Jefferson Adams, owners; Thomas Dean, master. [Sold in San Francisco, 1850.]

EDWARD, brig, 137 tons, Danvers, 1815. Reg. Sept. 20, 1816. Thomas Whitteridge; Henry T. Whitteridge, master. Reg. Apr. 17, 1830, David Pingree, Samuel Whittmore, owners, Samuel Whitmore, Gloucester, master. [Dismasted at sea Jan., 1831, and then condemned at Martinique.]

EDWIN, brig, 128 tons, Amesbury, 1800. Reg. July 9, 1802. Reg. Nov. 6, 1810. Dudley L. Pickman, Robert Stone, Jr., James Devereux, Nathaniel Silsbee, owners; Jacob Endicott, master. [Captured by the Algerians in 1812.]

ELIZA, Danvers, sch., 88 tons, Danvers, 1795. Reg. Aug. 18, 1795. Samuel Page, Danvers, owner, Samuel McIntire, master.

ELIZABETH, ship, 333 tons, Danvers, 1796. Reg. Sept. 21, 1796. Wm. Gray, owner, Daniel Sage, master.

EMELINE, brig, 98 tons, Camden, Me., 1831. Reg. Sept. 2, 1835. John B. Peirce, Danvers, Jefferson Adams, owners; Edward D. Winn, master. Reg. Mar. 26, 1836, John B. Peirce, Danvers, Jefferson Adams, Thomas F. Lambert, Chilmark, owners; Thomas F. Lambert, master. [Used as a whaler in 1836-8. Sold to Philadelphia owners in 1838.]

ESTHER, sch., Danvers, 55 tons, Providence, R. I., 1786. Reg. Apr. 17, 1798. Samuel Fowler, Caleb Oakes, Samuel Pinder, Danvers, John Usher, owners; Wm. Clark, master.

EUNICE, sch., 57 tons, Danvers, 1785. Reg. Oct. 13, 1789, Nathaniel Richardson, owner; Samuel Stone, master.

EXPORT, brig, 246 tons, Bath, 1824. Reg. Dec. 5, 1826. John Dike, Wm. Haskell, Timothy Bryant, Jr., Jas. Potter, Nathaniel Putnam, Thomas Cheever, Danvers, owners; Benjamin Sands, master. Reg. Nov. 26, 1828. John Dike, Wm. Haskell, Timothy Bryant, Jr., James Potter, Nathaniel Putnam, Thomas Cheever, Danvers, Benjamin Thissel, Beverly, owners; Benj. Thissel, master. [Lost.]

FIVE SISTERS, Danvers, sch., 80 tons, Danvers, 1798. Reg. Dec. 17, 1800. Samuel Page, Danvers, owner; Christopher Babbidge, master. Reg. May 13, 1806. Wm. Pender, Danvers, owner, Timothy Stanley, master. [Solomon Giddings was also master. Sold to Marblehead owners Mar., 1807.]

FRANCIS, ship, 297 tons, Salem, 1807. Reg. Dec. 6, 1809. Joseph Peabody, Gideon Tucker, owners; William Haskell, master. Reg. Oct. 25, 1824. Joseph Peabody, owner; Stephen Wilkins, master. [Water color by Anton Roux at the Essex Institute.]

FRIENDSHIP, sch., 47 tons, captured in War of 1812. Reg. Aug. 4, 1815, Edward Richardson, owner and master.

GAZELLE, sch., 142 tons, Duxbury, 1821. Altered to a brig. Sept., 1831. Reg. June 10, 1829, James Brown, Caleb Smith, Danvers, Benj. Creamer, owners; Warren Strickland, master. Reg. Sept. 26, 1831, James Brown, Caleb Smith, Danvers, Benj. Creamer, Joshua Kinsman, owners; Joshua Kinsman, master. Reg. Oct. 24, 1832, Benj. Creamer, owner, Wm. Summers, master. Reg. Mar. 25, 1833. Joseph Shatswell, Josiah Dewing, John W. Clarke, owners; Josiah Dewing, master. Reg. Sept. 28, 1837, Joseph Shatswell, Josiah Dewing, owners; Josiah Dewing, master. Reg. Feb. 29, 1844. Thomas P. Pingree, Josiah Dewing owners; Josiah Dewing, master.

GEORGE, ship, 328 tons, Salem, 1814. Reg. May 22, 1815. Joseph Peabody, Gideon Tucker, owners; William Haskell, master. Reg. June 30, 1820. Joseph Peabody, owner, Samuel Endicott, master. Reg. Sept. 21, 1837, Caleb Smith, Jefferson Adams, John B. Price, Danvers, owners; Jefferson Adams, master. [The "George" was built by an association of Salem ship carpenters for a privateer, but the war ending she was altered into a merchant ship. Made twenty voyages from Salem to Calcutta paying in duties on her voyage \$651,744. In September, 1837, sailed for Rio Janeiro where she was afterward condemned. Water color paintings are owned by George H. Allen, Essex Institute, and the Peabody Academy of Science. The original paintings are by Edmund Stone of Beverly. They show the very great height of her masts. From her long career and the regularity of the voyages as well as the value of her cargoes, the "George" became one of the most famous and best remembered of all Salem vessels.]

GLIDE, ship, 306 tons, Salem, 1811. Reg. Mar. 21, 1812. Joseph Peabody, Samuel Tucker, owners; Samuel Tucker, master. Reg. Oct. 30, 1815, Joseph Peabody, Gideon Tucker, Samuel Tucker, owners; Samuel Tucker, master. Reg. Dec. 20, 1822, Joseph Peabody, Joseph A. Peabody, owners; Nathan Endicott, master. Reg. May 20, 1829, Joseph Peabody,

George Peabody, Tucker Deland, John L. Gardiner, Boston, owners; Henry Archer, master. [For an account of the last voyage of the "Glide" to the Feejees and her wreck on a reef at Tacanova on March, 1832, with interesting accounts of life on the ship and at the Feejees see "The Wreck of the Glide," Boston, 1846. Water color copy of original water color painting by George Ropes at the Peabody Academy of Science.]

GOOD INTENT, sch., 89 tons, Georgetown, 1800. Reg. Jan. 5, 1801. Samuel Cook, owner; Samuel Cook, master. Reg. Dec. 17, 1801, James Silver, Curtis Searl, Danvers, Samuel Cook, owners; James Silver, master. Reg. Apr. 24, 1804, Curtis Searl, James Silver, owners; Curtis Searl, master, [Lost at sea.]

GOVERNOR ENDICOTT, ship, 297 tons, Salem, 1819. Altered to a brig Mar. 13, 1823. Altered to a bark Apr. 19, 1836. Reg. May 1, 1819. Pickering Dodge, owner; Benjamin Shreve, master. Reg. Jan., 1833. Pickering Dodge, Allen Dodge, owners; Allen Dodge, master. Reg. Apr. 7, 1834. [Water color at Essex Institute. Sold at New York, 1838.]

HAWK, sch., Beverly, 66 tons, Hampton, N. H., 1784. Tonnage altered to 68 tons March, 1791. Reg. Nov. 11, 1789. Isaac Rea, Beverly, Benjamin Watkins, owners; Isaac Rea, master. Reg. Mar. 14, 1791. Isaac Rea, Beverly owner, Benjamin Briant, master. [Sold to Danvers owners May, 1793.] Reg. May 1, 1793. [Samuel Page, Danvers, owner; Thomas Whitteridge, master.]

HAZARD, sch., 152 tons, Deer Isle, 1812. Reg. April 18, 1814. Joseph Peabody, owner; Nathan Endicott, master. Reg. May 26, 1815, Joseph Peabody, Gideon Tucker, owners; Caleb F. Tucker, master.

HERALD, brig, 241 tons, Salem, 1822. Reg. Apr. 3, 1822. Pickering Dodge, owner; John Wells, master. Reg. Aug. 21, 1824, Henry Peirce, Jerathmiel Peirce, Ichabod Nichols, George Nichols, Benjamin Peirce, Charles Saunders, owners; Nathaniel Brown, master. Reg. Nov. 13, 1826, John H. Andrews, Jeremiah Page, owners; Royal Prescott, master. [Sold in Boston, Jan., 1833.]

HIND, bgtne., 165 tons, Falmouth, 1783. Rig was altered to a snow April, 1793. Reg. Jan. 6, 1791. William Gray, Jr., owner; John Beckford, master. Reg. Apr. 17, 1793. William Gray, owner; Thomas Putnam, master.

HOPE, bgtne., 142 tons, Weymouth, 1800. Tonnage altered to 185 tons, Nov., 1803. Rig altered to a ship, Aug.,

1806. Reg. Oct. 24, 1800. Peter Lander, John Norris, owners; William Lander, master. Reg. Aug. 25, 1806. John Norris, owner; John Norris, Jr., master. Reg. June 5, 1809. Edward Norris, John Norris, Peter Lander, Jr., owners; John Edwards, master. Reg. Sept. 11, 1810. Thomas Perkins, owner; Benj. Jacobs, master. Reg. April 21, 1815, Benjamin Jacobs, Danvers, Nathaniel Garland, John Upton, Jr., Benjamin Goodridge, Danvers, owners; Benjamin Jacobs, master. Reg. Nov. 4, 1817. Benjamin Jacobs, Benjamin Goodridge, owners; Benjamin Jacobs, master. Reg. Apr. 17, 1820. Joseph Peabody, Joseph A. Peabody, owners; Benjamin Jacobs, master. [Thomas Tate also master 1803-4. Condemned and broken up in Salem Jan. 7, 1824.]

INDEPENDENCE, brig, 223 tons, Salem, 1809. Reg. June 7, 1809. Timothy Wellman, Jr., Benjamin Ropes, James C. King, Samuel Upton, John Saunders, Danvers, owners; Nathaniel L. Rogers, master. Reg. Aug. 6, 1810, Jerry L. Page, Israel Williams, owners; Israel Williams, master.

INDUS, ship, 298 tons. Captured in War of 1812. Reg. Feb. 12, 1814. John Dodge, Israel Richardson, Portland, owners; John Dodge, master. Reg. Mar. 22, 1815. William P. Richardson, John Dodge, owners; Nathaniel Page, master. Reg. July 24, 1815, William P. Richardson, John Dodge, Charles Saunders, owners; Nathaniel Page, master. Reg. Dec. 7, 1820, William P. Richardson, Thomas Saunders, Charles Saunders, Stephen Brown, owners; Stephen Brown, master. [Sold in New York in 1825.]

INDUSTRY, Danvers, sch., 58 tons, Danvers, 1787. Tonnage changed to 62 tons in Jan., 1799. Reg. Nov. 11, 1795. Simon Pindar, Danvers, Samuel Fowler, owners; Richard Smith, master. Reg. Jan. 9, 1799. John Pindar, Richard Elliot, Danvers, owners; Seth Richardson, master. Reg. May 12, 1809. Robert Porter, Beverly, owner, Freeman Woodbury, master. [Sold to Beverly owners May, 1809.]

ITALY, ship, 298 tons, Salem, 1829. Reg. Nov. 18, 1829. John H. Andrews, Stephen C. Phillips, Allen Putnam, Jeremiah Page, owners; Allen Putnam, master. [Sold to New York, owners, Dec., 1831.]

JAMES MARSHALL, brig, 164 tons, Richmond, Me., 1845. Reg. Nov. 14, 1850. Henry B. Ward, Danvers, owner; Dexter White, master. [Sold in California.]

JANUS, ship, 277 tons, Salem, 1804. Reg. Nov. 1, 1804. Joseph Peabody, Gideon Tucker, owners; John Endicott,

master. Reg. Dec. 6, 1820, Gideon Tucker, owner; William Brown, master. [Sold to New Bedford owners for a whaler June 8, 1833.]

JEREMIAH, sch., 131 tons, altered to a brig and tonnage changed to 167 tons Mar. 27, 1821, Danvers, 1803. Reg. Jan. 2, 1804, Samuel Page, Danvers, owner; John Graves, master. Reg. Feb. 13, 1810, Samuel Endicott, John H. Andrews, Samuel Page, Danvers, owners; John Graves, master. Reg. Mar. 27, 1821. Samuel Endicott, Samuel Perry, owners; William Thomson, master. Reg. Mar. 24, 1823, Samuel Endicott, owner; William Duncan, master. Reg. Mar. 29, 1825, Samuel Endicott, William S. Endicott, owners; Henry Morgan, master. Reg. Dec. 3, 1825, Samuel Endicott, Wm. P. Endicott, David Pingree, Cutler Weston, master. Reg. Aug. 8, 1827, Stephen W. Shephard, Wm. P. Endicott, David Pingree, John Day, owners; John Day, master. [Wm. R. Russell was also registered as master, July 26, 1811. Sold in Rio Janeiro, 1827.]

JOANNA, sch., Beverly, 89 tons, Danvers, 1797. Reg. Jan. 6, 1800. Andrew Obear, Richard Obear, Samuel Lovett, Joanna Lovett, Beverly, owners; Herbert Woodbury, master.

JOHN, sch., Beverly, 57 tons, Salisbury, 1790. Reg. Jan. 8, 1801. John Pinder, Beverly, owner; Zachariah Mason, master. Reg. Dec. 10, 1801. John Pinder, Beverly, John Fiske, Beverly, owners; Benjamin Rogers, master. Reg. June 21, 1809. Ebenezer Fiske, Beverly, owner; Richard Ober, 3d, master.

JUNO, bgtne, 113 tons, Weymouth, 1802. Tonnage altered to 164 tons Apr. 21, 1807. Reg. Sept. 16, 1803, Daniel Pierce, owner; Nathaniel Phippen, master. Reg. Mar. 15, 1805. Jacob B. Winchester, Dennison Wallis, Danvers, Elijah C. Webster, Danvers, John Saunders, Danvers, owners; Benjamin Jacobs, master. Reg. Apr. 12, 1809. Jacob B. Winchester, Dennison Wallis, Danvers, John Saunders, Danvers, Samuel Upton, Joseph Baker, owners; Samuel Page, master. Reg. Feb. 8, 1811. Jacob B. Winchester, Dennison Wallis, Danvers, John Saunders, Danvers, owners; Samuel L. Page, master. Reg. Apr. 4, 1812, Joseph Baker, James C. King, Philip Chase, Abigail Chase, Dennison Wallis, Danvers, owners; William Mugford, master.

KATY, bgtne., 120 tons, Rochester, 1792. Reg. Feb. 24, 1796. Benjamin Pickman, owner; Job Trask, master. Reg. Oct. 3, 1797. Benjamin Pickman, William Pickman, Boston, owners; Ebenezer Shillaber, master.

LARK, sch., 79 tons, Duxbury, 1798. Reg. Apr. 7, 1801. James Silver, Wm. Silver, Curtis Searl, Danvers, Ephraim Very, owners; James Silver, master. Reg. May 1, 1807. Jeduthan Upton, Wm. Silver, owners; John Bell, master. Reg. Apr. 14, 1809. James Silver, Timothy Wellman, Jr., owners; William Lander, master.

LAUREL, brig, 256 tons, Dover, N. H., 1818. Reg. Apr. 11, 1821. John Derby, owner; Ezra Foster, master. [Sold to Beverly owners, 1823.] Reg. Sept. 19, 1823. Ezra Foster, Beverly, Josiah Lovett, Beverly, owners; Ezra Foster, master. Reg. Jan. 4, 1825. Robert Brookhouse, Josiah Lovett, Beverly, owners; John Briant, master. Reg. Sept. 23, 1826. Robert Brookhouse, Nathan Robinson, Jonathan Lovett, 2d, Beverly, owners; Zachariah Morgan, master. Reg. Dec. 16, 1828. Robert Brookhouse, Nathan Robinson, Charles Mansfield, owners; Charles Mansfield, master. [Sold in Boston in 1830.]

LAUREL, ship, 425 tons, Danvers, 1800. Reg. June 30, 1800. Wm. Gray, owner; Daniel Sage, master. Reg. July 24, 1804. Wm. Gray, owner; Ward Blackler, master.

LEOPARD, bark, 207 tons, Danvers, 1807. Reg. Oct. 13, 1807. William Gray, owner; Samuel Barker, master.

LORUS, ship, 296 tons, Salem, 1828. Reg. Dec. 17, 1828. Pickering Dodge, owner; Thomas Moriarty, master. Reg. Oct. 17, 1833. Joseph Peabody, George Peabody, owners; Stephen Wilkins, master. Other masters, Benjamin Balch, 1839, 1842, Joseph R. Francks, 1845. [Oil painting at Peabody Academy of Science. Burned at Bermuda Hundred, Virginia, 1846.]

LUCY, bgtne., 152 tons, Salem, 1792. Reg. July 17, 1792. Caleb Low, Danvers, owner; John Frost, master. Reg. Sept. 10, 1794. Stephen Low, Danvers, owner; John Frost, master. Reg. Oct. 26, 1795. Caleb Low, Danvers, Stephen Low, Danvers, John Frost, Danvers, owners; John Frost, master. Reg. Aug. 9, 1796. Stephen Low, Danvers, John Frost, Danvers, owners; John Frost, master.

LUNAR, brig, 281 tons, New Market, N. H., 1826. Reg. Dec. 21, 1829. Nathanied Putnam, Thomas Cheever, Albert Putnam, Ebenezer Dodge, owners; Albert Putnam, master.

LYDIA, bgtne., 150 tons, Danvers, 1784. Reg. Dec. 17, 1789. Benjamin Goodhue, Lydia Tucker, owners; Samuel Tucker, master. Reg. Jan. 19, 1793. Lydia Tucker, owner; Samuel Tucker, master. Reg. Nov. 22, 1793. John Tucker,

John Norris, Benj. Goodhue, owners; John Foster, master.

MALAY, brig., 268 tons, Salem, 1818. Altered to a bark June 21, 1834. Reg. Aug. 24, 1818. Nathaniel Silsbee, Zachariah F. Silsbee, Dudley L. Pickman, Robert Stone, owners; Moses Endicott, master. Reg. June 21, 1834. Same owners; William Giddings, master. Reg. May 10, 1837, Stephen C. Phillips, Zachariah F. Silsbee, James W. Cheever, Edwin Barnard, Nantucket, owners; Edwin Barnard, master. Reg. Mar. 21, 1842, James W. Cheever, Stephen C. Phillips, Zachariah F. Silsbee, owners; E. F. Lakeman, master. [Water color at Peabody Academy of Science. Cast away in 1892.]

MANDARIN, ship, 295 tons, Salem, 1828. Reg. July 8, 1828. Pickering Dodge, owner; William Osgood, master. [Sold in Boston in 1833.]

MARY, sch., 113 tons, Newcastle, 1805. Altered to a brig Oct. 28, 1809. Reg. May 24, 1809. Joseph Perkins, Abner Burbank, Danvers, Oliver Saunders, Danvers, William W. Little, Danvers, Benjamin Kimball, Danvers, owners; William Cook, master. [Owned by Salem parties after 1810.]

MERCATOR, brig, 176 tons, Bowdoinham, 1815. Samuel B. Graves, Joseph Howard, Robert Upton, John Andrew, James Brown, Danvers, owners; Sameul B. Graves, master. [Sold in New York in 1831.]

MERMAID, brig, 189 tons, Charlestown, 1828. Reg. Sept. 30, 1836. William D. Waters, John F. Andrew, Charles Roundy, Allen Putnam, John H. Eagleston, owners; John H. Eagleston, master. [Owned in Salem until 1852.]

MERRIMACK PACKET, sloop, 86 tons, Haverhill, 1812. Reg. Feb. 15, 1821. Joseph Peabody, owner; Jonathan Batchelder, master. Reg. Dec. 2, 1822. Oliver Saunders, Benjamin Wheeler, Samuel Symonds, all of Danvers, owners; Samuel Symonds, master. [Condemned on 1828.]

MEXICAN, brig, 227 tons, Salem, 1824. Reg. Oct. 8, 1824. Joseph Peabody, Joseph A. Peabody, owners; Jonathan Batchelder, master. Reg. July 13, 1829. Joseph Peabody, owner; John B. Butman, master. [Water color at Peabody Academy of Science. See Essex Institute Hist. Col., Vol. 34. p. 42, for account of fight with pirates. She was the last Salem vessel to arrive from Leghorn, in Sept., 1841. Henry Johnson, master.]

MIDAS, ship, 355 tons, Amesbury, 1815. Reg. Sept. 22, 1815. Pickering Dodge, owner; Timothy Endicott, master. [Condemned at Lisbon, 1821.]

MILO, sch., 122 tons, Thomaston, 1815. Reg. June 25, 1817. James Brown, Danvers, John Andrew, Robert Upton, James Brace, Jr., George Gregerson, owners; George Gregerson, master. [Sold to Boston owners Nov., 1818.]

MOUNT VERNON, ship, 355 tons, Salem, 1798. Reg. Feb. 2, 1799. Elias H. Derby, owner and master. Reg. Sept. 11, 1800. Jerathmiel Peirce, Aaron Waitt, owners;

Jonathan Neal, master, Reg. June 4, 1803. Joseph Peabody, Gideon Tucker, owners; Samuel Endicott, master. [The Mount Vernon was a favorite vessel of Mr. Derby's.

For a characteristic letter in regard to her see Hist. Essex County, I, 100. She was commissioned as a privateer in the French War and carried twelve guns. She was on a voyage to La Guayra before 1805. There are two original water color paintings at the Peabody Academy of Science, showing the Mount Vernon escaping from a French fleet, by M. Corné, an Italian marine artist who was on board at the time. Another view by Corné is at the Essex Institute. See also Mason, *Reminiscences of Newport*, p. 330, for an account of Corné's voyage and reproduction of a painting of the Mt. Vernon.]

NANCY, sch., Danvers, 60 tons, Danvers, 1787. Reg. Dec. 10, 1789. Samuel Page, Danvers, owner; Samuel Mackintire, master. Reg. Jan. 17, 1810. Thomas Putnam, Jeremiah Putnam, Danvers. [James Devereux was also registered as master, Nov. 1, 1792.]

NEPTUNE, bgtne., 160 tons, Salem, 1798. Reg. Sept. 10, 1798. Joseph Peabody, Thomas Perkins, owners; Hezekiah Flint, master.

NIAGARA, brig, 246 tons, Mount Desert, 1816. Reg. Dec. 27, 1816. Joseph Peabody, Gideon Tucker, owners; A. Endicott, master. Reg. Apr. 3, 1821, Joseph Peabody, owner, A. Endicott, master. Reg. Aug. 4, 1830, Putnam I. Farnham, Jed. Fry, Peter E. Webster, owners; Nathaniel Brown, master. [Lost in the Feejee Islands, 1831.]

NILE, ship, 403 tons, Newmarket, N. H., 1825. Reg. Nov. 24, 1828. John Dike, William Haskell, Nathaniel Putnam, Thomas Cheever, Danvers, owners; Benj. T. Obear, master. [Sold away from Salem in 1830.]

ORB, bark, 230 tons, Baltimore, Md., 1840. Reg. Oct. 22, 1844. David Pingree, owner, N. W. Andrews, master. Reg. Nov. 11, 1845. Tucker Daland, George Peabody, Henry L. Williams, owners; N. W. Andrews, master. Reg. Dec. 22, 1846.

(To be continued.)

JOURNAL OF DOCTOR SAMUEL HOLTEN

WHILE IN THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, MAY, 1778,
TO AUGUST, 1780.

(Continued from Vol. VII, Page 67.)

Aug. 25, 1778. Congress dined with the French Minister at his invitation & about 40 other Gentlemen. The dinner was Grand & Elegant & the band of musick was very agreeable.

26. Very hot. Took a walk with the Hon^r M^r Adams.¹

27. The consul of France and 10 other Gentlemen of distinction dined with us by invitation. We had a grand, elegant dinner.

28. News from Rhode Island not agreeable. Count d'Estaing's ships being so damaged by the late storm, he is going to Boston to repair. I expect the expedition will fail. I wrote to Miss^t Holten by M^r Jones.

29. M^r Marchent² drank tea with us.

31. The Rev^d M^r Dufell, M^r Hopkinson³ & 4 Gentlemen of Congress dined with us.

¹Samuel Adams.

²Henry Marchant (1741-1795), delegate from Rhode Island, and later Judge of the United States District Court.

³Francis Hopkinson (1738-1791), of Philadelphia, famous satirist, and signer of the Declaration.

Sept. 1. Congress sit late. By invitation the Delegates from Mass^a dined with M^r Duer,¹ M^r Dean & Gen^l Arnold at their lodgings.

2. By invitation I dined at the City Tavern with the Delegates from South Carolina, Congress and a number of other Gentlemen dined with us.

2. Congress resolved to meet twice a day for 2 months.

4. Congress received a letter from General Sullivan informing of a Battle at Rhode Island & our army took possession of the ground.

5. I rode out on horseback about 6 miles with Messrs. Adams, Gerry & Lovell. This is the first time I have rode out to take y^e fresh air since I have been in this City.

7. Congress sit late. We received intelligence from Gen^l Sullivan respecting the battle & retreat from Rhode Island. I think Gen. Sullivan conducted as well as could be expected.

8. I wrote to Gen. Hancock. M^r Vandike² & Maj^r Butler³ dined with me.

9. Congress sit but half the day. In the evening I met a Number of Gentlemen of Congress upon Business at the City Tavern.

10. Gen. Mifflin,⁴ Colo. Lee, M^r Vandike & M^r Smith dined with us.

12. The Delegates from Mass^a dined with the minister

¹William Duer (1747-1799), of New York, Secretary of the Treasury Board.

²Nicholas Van Dyke, delegate from Delaware.

³Maj. Pierce Butler, a native of Ireland, who before the Revolution was an officer in a British regiment in Boston.

⁴Thomas Mifflin (1744-1800), of Philadelphia, once President of Congress, and first Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.

of France & a number of other members of Congress, the dinner was grand & elegant & in the French taste.

13. Sabbath day. In the afternoon M^r Colwell preached.

14. Congress sit till after 8 in the evening. Colo. Foster dined with us. He came from Glocester in Mass^a & brought me a letter from Sister Sukey.

15. Dr Weatherspoon, Gen. Reed & Colo. Harnett¹ dined with us.

16. I met a number of Gentlemen of Congress at evening at the City Tavern on business.

17. The auditor Gen^l & commissioner of Loans dined with us.

18. General Morris² and Colo. Lee supped with us.

19. I met our club society at evening.

20. Sabbath day. M^r Dufell delivered a good sermon. M^r Colwell preached in the afternoon, but he spoke so broad I could not understand him. Rec'd a letter from Miss^t Holten, M^r Putnam & M^r Kittell from Danvers.

21. Congress sit late. I dined at M Stephen Collins's with the Delegates of our State & Gen. Arnold, Mes^{rs} Deane, Marchent & Colo. Bartlett.

23. I walked out with M^r Gerry. Met our club at evening.

25. I dined with the President, Congress Resolved to send 3,000 troops into the States of South Carolina & Georgia.

26. I dined with M^r Mease y^e Clothyer Gen^l & walked up to see the aloes tree.

27. Sabbath day. Doc^r Weatherspoon & M^r Duffel preached.

28. Rec'd a letter from the Rev^d M^r Wadsworth and also a letter from Colo. Hutchinson. Colo. Bartlett & M^r Gardner dined with us.

29. I wrote to M^r Franc^s Nurse³. Samuel Cooper, a prisoner from New York, dined with us. He belongs to Boston.

¹Cornelius Harnett, delegate from North Carolina.

²Lewis Morris (1726-1798) of New York.

³Of Danvers.

20. After I had dined, I walked out with M^r Gerry & drank tea at Doct^r Shipin's.

Oct. 1. D^r Shippen, Judge Draton,¹ Colo. Harrice & M^r Smith dined with us.

3. Toward night I walked out with M^r Adams, M^r Gerry, General Robodeau & M^r Brumfield to the aloes tree.

4. Sabbath day. Heard two good sermons. M^r Brumfield Dined with us. Monsieur Gerard p^d us an evening visit.

5. Congress were informed that y^e enemy were endeavoring to distroy y^e vessels & stores at little egg harbour in the State of y^e Jerseys.

7. I rode out with M^r Adams above 3 miles.

11. Sabbath day. The Rev^d M^r Sprout preached.

12. I met the Medical Committee. Eastern post not come in.

13. The city of Philadelphia met this day to choose their Representatives.

14. M^r Lovell is ill.

15. A Manifesto or Proclamation from the Com^{rs} of the British King appeared in the pap^r of this day offering a General Pardon, but I believe there is but few people here want their pardon.

16. The articles respecting the surrender of the Island of Dominic to his most christian Majesty came to hand this day.

17. I dined with D^r Shippen. Gen^{ls} Lee & Lincoln² dined at the Doctor's. I wrote to M^{rs} Holten by Capt. Andrew of Salem.

18. Sabbath day. Gen. Lincoln & his aid dined with us. The French minister & Gen. Lee paid us an evening visit.

19. Congress received accounts from Lord Sterling that the enemy were preparing for a grand movement from New York, but where is uncertain.

20. Gen^l Lincoln & his aid dined with us.

21. The Marquis Fayette, M^r Mathews,³ D^r Wither-

¹William Henry Drayton, leading delegate from South Carolina.

²General Benjamin Lincoln of Massachusetts.

³John Matthews, delegate from South Carolina, and later Governor of that State.

spoon, D^r Browne & one other Gentleman Dined with us.

22. Gen^l Lincoln dined with us and we rode out with the General.

23. Gen^l Lincoln spent the evening & supped with us.

24. Gen^l Lincoln sit out from this city to take the command of the southern army. I met a Com^t at 5 o'Clock.

25. Sabbath day. M^r Sprout & D^r Rogers preached good sermons.

26. Colo. Lewis, M^r Hudson, M^r Smith & Mons^r France dined with us. By the Boston papers I perceive I am again elected to a seat in Congress.

27. I wrote to the Hon. M^r Austin & M^{rs} Holten. I spent part of the evening at M^{rs} Dunkins with M^r Gerry.

28. Congress spent some time this day considering the State of our money & finances, which I find is very difficult to put upon a Just & respectable footing.

29. Colo. Norton from Martin's Vineyard (Mass^a Bay) dined with us.

30. This day Congress published a manifesto & ordered it to be sent to our enemies.

31. Congress received a packet of letters from France. Nov. 1. Sabbath day. Rev^d M^r Sprout preached.

2. Received a letter from M^{rs} Holten, one from Deaⁿ Putnam and one from my daughter Polly.

3. I wrote to M^r Hancock. M^r Mathews, M^r Merchant, M^r Peters¹ & Maj^r White dined with ns.

4. I dined with M^r Peters and my worthy colleagues & the members of South Carolina.

5. Gen^l Whipple came to board with us & M^r M Kean² dined with us.

6. The delegates from the Mass^a Bay dined with the president.

7. I received a number of Resolutions from our Court, one appointing me a delegate from our state & some instructions.

¹Richard Peters (1744-1828) of Philadelphia, member of the War Board, and a noted wit.

²Col. Thomas McKean (1734-1817), delegate from Pennsylvania, one of the "Signers." He was the only man who served through all the sessions of the Continental Congress, and was later Governor of Pennsylvania.

8. Sabbath day. Dr Duffield preached.
10. I wrote to Dea. Putnam and my daughter Polly. Mr Lee, Mr Smith & Judge Drayton dined with us.
11. Mr Governor Morris¹ & Mr Sherman² dined with us.
12. I dined with Dr Potts, Mr Gerry, Mr Lovell & Gen^l Whipple.³
13. I rode out in the morning with Mr Adams and Mr Ellsworth.⁴ Met a Com^t at 5 o'Clock on a number of merchants' petitions.
15. Sabbath day. At Doct^r Duffield's.
16. Congress Resolved themselves into a Com^t of the whole house to consider the state of our money & finances.
17. Wrote to my daughter Sally.
21. The Hon. Mr Ellsworth dined with us.
22. Sabbath day. Dr Duffield preached.
23. Congress sit in the evening untill after 10 o'Clock. I received a letter from Miss^t Holten per y^e post.
24. I sent to the Council of Massachusetts the treaty of alliance with France.
26. Mr President & his son, The vice Pres^t of this State, Baron Steuben, Gen^l Reed, Colo. Frost,⁵ Colo. Lee, Dr Scuder,⁶ Mr Hudson & Colo. Allen dined with us.
28. I wrote a letter to the Council of Mass^a Bay signifying my acceptance to a seat in Congress for the year 1779, in answer to their request.
29. Sabbath day. Heard two good sermons.
- Dec. 1. I wrote to Mr Wyat & Mr^{rs} Wyat by the post. John Temple, Esq., arrived here from Boston.
2. Congress sit in y^e evening. Mr Temple from Boston dined with us.

¹Gouverneur Morris (1752-1816), famous member of the bar, from New York.

²Roger Sherman (1721-1793), Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, one of the "Signers" and United States Senator.

³Gen. William Whipple (1730-1785), delegate from New Hampshire.

⁴Oliver Ellsworth (1745-1807), delegate from Connecticut, and afterwards Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

⁵George Frost (1720-1796), merchant, a nephew of Sir William Pepperell, and a delegate from New Hampshire.

⁶Nathaniel Scudder, delegate from New Jersey.

3. Congress sit in y^e evening & confirmed the sentence of y^e Court Martial upon Gen^l Schuyler¹ and acquitted him of the charges brought against him.

4. Congress sit in y^e evening & took into consideration G. Lee's affair. M^r Hubbard of Connecticut & Capt. Brown of Boston dined with us. D^r Shippen & his lady, son & Daugh^r supped with us.

5. I received a packet of papers from M^r Shripⁿ Hutchinson of Boston, respecting the Brigg^t Prudence. Capt. Johnson dined with us.

6. Sabbath day. Rev. M^r Sprout preached.

7. Congress sat till 10 in y^e evening.

8. Wrote to my daughter Kittell by y^e post.

9. The Hon. M^r Laurens, the President of Congress, resigned the chair as president. M^r Ellery² dined with us.

10. I dined with my colleagues & Gen^l Whipple at M^r Hopkinson's. The Hon. M^r Jay³ was chose president of Congress.

11. M^r Ellsworth dined with us.

12. Colo. Hendley dined here.

13. Sabbath day. D^r Duffield preached.

14. There was a grand ball at the city Tavern this evening, given by a number of French Gentlemen of distinction. I had a card sent me but declined attending. I think it is not a proper time to attend balls when our country is in such great distress.

15. The post not come in.

16. I was taken in Congress in the evening very ill & for about 10 hours was in the utmost distress, my life much dispaired of.

18. I think I am some better in health than I was yesterday, tho' very weak. Gen. Roberdeau has visited me this evening.

¹Philip Schuyler (1731-1804), who directed operations against Burgoyne, and on account of the evacuation of Ticonderoga, unreasonably fell under some suspicion.

²William Ellery (1727-1820), delegate from Rhode Island, a "Signer," afterward Chief Justice of the State.

³John Jay.

19. Gen^l Whipple & M^r Ellery have visited me & spent part of the evening.

20. Sabbath day, being indisposed did not attend public worship but walked into y^e parlor.

21. This day I attended in Congress. My health much better.

22. Congress sit from 9 till 3 and from 6 till 9. G. W. arrived here last evening.

23. Gen^l Washington was admitted into Congress & informed that Congress sent for him to consult with him about y^e affairs & operations of y^e army the coming year.

24. Christmas day. I dined at the Presidents of this State.¹ Gen^l Washington & his lady & suit, the president of Congress,² Colo. Lawrence, my colleagues, General Whipple & Don Juane dined with us.

25. Sabbath day. D^r Duffield preached.

26. Great free mason day. Congress adjourned in y^e morning. I dined with M^r de France & my colleagues.

27. Gen^l Washington, The Pres^t of Congress, The minister of France, the pres^t of this state, The Rev^d M^r White³ & several other Gentlemen dined with us.

28. Thanksgiving day. I attended public worship & dined at the city tavern. The Pres. of Congress, The minister of France, Gen^l Washington & about 60 other Gentlemen dined with us. M^r de France invited y^e Com. to dine.

29. I dined with M^r de Miralles, a Spanish Gentleman. M^{rs} Washington & 7 other ladies dined there. G.

¹Gen. Joseph Reed.

²John Jay.

³Rev. William White (1748-1836), one of the few clergy of the Church of England who supported the colonists, and the first Bishop of Pennsylvania. His sister was the wife of the merchant, Robert Morris.

W. and about 40 other Gentlemen of the first character dined with us. The entertainment was grand & elegant & at M^r Gerard's house.

Jan. 1, 1779. I drank tea at M^r Dolley's.

2. The Delegates of South Carolina invited y^e Congress & Gen^l Washington to dine with them at y^e city Tavern. Financing Published.

4. The eastern post arrived but brought nothing from Boston later than y^e 10th Dec^r.

5. Gen^l Washington invited Congress to dine with him at the city tavern & we dined accordingly.

6. Congress spent part of y^e Day considering y^e publication of Com. Sense on M^r Deane's affairs.

8. Congress sit till 4 o'Clock & then dined at the city tavern, where they had invited Gen^l Washington & a number of other Gentlemen to dine with them.

10. Gen^l Green¹ & Doct^r Brown dined with us.

12. Congress sit till 6 o'Clock. The Hon. M^r Ellery dined with us.

13. The Hon. Mes^{rs} Duane,² Searle³ & Root⁴ dined with us, and the Hon. M^r Adams & myself drank tea at M^r Dolley's. I wrote to the Hon. Council of Mass^a Bay & the Hon. M^r Austin.

14. I wrote to M^r Elias Elwell Warner by the post.

16. I dined with my worthy colleague & Gen^l Whipple at M^r Mease's.

17. Sabbath day. D^r Duffield preached. The Hon. M^r J. Adams dined with us.

¹Gen. Nathaniel Greene (1742-1786), one of the most distinguished Generals of the war, who at solicitation of Washington had taken charge of the quartermaster-general's department.

²James Duane (1733-1797), a wealthy New York delegate, later chosen the first mayor of New York and Judge of the United States District Court.

³James Searle (1730-1797), a Philadelphia merchant and delegate.

⁴Jesse Root (1737-1822), delegate from Connecticut, later Chief Justice of the State.

18. Congress adjourned without doing any business, there being but 8 states present. My Colleagues, Gen^l Whipple & myself dined with M^r Holker, y^e Consul of France. Two years this day since y^e decease of my honored father.

20. I dined with y^e Hon. M^r Jay, President of Congress. I wrote to the Rev. M^r Holt¹ of Danvers.

21. The Hon. M^r Briant, vice President of this state, and the Hon. D^r Shippen dined with us.

22. We have account of Savannah being taken by the enemy.

23. Gen^l Knoks,² Maj^r Clark³ & y^e Gen^l¹⁸ aid dined with us.

24. Sabbath day. M^r Sprout preached. I attended at the Episcopal church in the afternoon.

28. Hon. M^r Paca,⁴ M^r Carmichael & M^r Smith dined with us.

Feb. 3. I wrote to the Hon. D. Hopkins p^r the post.

4. M^r Bell from Boston dined with us.

5. M^r Holker, the consul of France, brought me a letter from D^r Cooper.

6. Being y^e anniversary of y^e alliance with France, Congress dined at the city tavern & the minister of France & several other Gentlemen of distinction dined with us.

7. Sabbath. Heard two good sermons. Rec'd a letter from y^e Hon. M^r J. Sullivan & one from Colo. Mason of Springfield.

8. The President drunk tea with us. N. B. Dunker-town in this state, they neither marry nor are given in marriage.

12. I dined with the Hon. R. Morris, Esq^r & 14 other members of Congress dined there.

14. Sabbath. M^r Sprout preached.

15. Congress was resolved into a committee of y^e

¹Pastor of what is now the South Church, Peabody.

²Henry Knox (1750-1806), a distinguished Massachusetts General, afterward Secretary of War.

³Abraham Clark (1726-1794), delegate from New Jersey, called the "Poor Man's Counsellor," because of his habit of giving legal advice gratuitously.

⁴William Paca (1740-1799), delegate from Maryland, one of the "Signers," and later Governor of the State.

whole & the Minister of France was admitted to a private conference for some time. I wrote to M^r Preston of Danvers.

16. I wrote to the Hon. M^r Sullivan. Received a letter from Capt. Batchelder, Sam^l Freeman, Esq.¹, E. E. Warner & Joseph Hall, Jun^r p^r the post.

17. I wrote to Doct^r Cooper, M^r Kittill & M^{rs} Holten. Gen^l Lee dined with us.

18. Gen^l Neilson,² a Delegate from Virginia, attended & took his seat.

19. The Hon. M^r Elsworth dined with us. I understand M^r Gerard is going to return to France on account of his health.

20. Colo. R. H. Lee dined with us.

22. Wrote to Sam^l Freeman, Esq^r. Yesterday Capt. Cunnamore arrived here from France. I took a walk with Gen. Whipple.

23. Rec'd a letter from Colo. Hutchinson, M^r Wiatt & his wife, M^r Kittell & M^{rs} Holten.

24. M^r R. Temple from Mass^a Bay arrived here.

25. Congress sit late. M^r R. Temple, Governour Morris, Gen^l Mifflin & Colo. Webb from Connecticut dined with us.

27. Doct^r Crague arrived here from Boston & brought a letter from y^e Gen. Court to the delegates from Massachusetts Bay.

Mch. 5. M^r Trumble visited us.

6. Jon^a Trumbell, Esq.³ & M^r Hodgkins of Boston dined with us. Having sold D^r Wild one of my horses, Jere delivered him this day.

7. Sabbath. Hon. M^r Hudson & Maj^r White dined with us.

8. Congress adjourned before 3 o'clock. I dined with the president.

¹Samuel Freeman (1743-1831), Representative to Massachusetts General Court from Portland, and at this time Postmaster of that town.

²Thomas Nelson, Jr. (1738-1789), a "Signer," and later Governor of Virginia.

³Jonathan Trumbull (1740-1808), of Connecticut, Secretary to Washington, and later Governor of his State.

9. Baron Steuben dined with me.

10. I dined with Gen^l Lee. M^r Adams, M^r Gerry, Gen. Whipple & Colo. Lee dined with the General. N. B. The dinner & the economy of his house was as odd as the Gen^l is.

12. Congress received a letter from Maj^r Gen^l Lincoln, giving an account of a battle with some part of his army, which terminated in our favor.

13. I dined with the Hon. M^r Paca & about a dozen members of Congress.

16. Wrote to Maj. Epes¹ & M^{rs} Holten.

17. I spent the evening in M^r Adams' Chamber with D^r Witherspoon & Colo. R. H. Lee.

18. I dined with Colo. Laurens & the Minister of France.

20. M^{rs} Clark is much indisposed.

22. I dined with M^r Gerard. Wrote to the Council of Mass^a Bay & to M^r Avery & M^r Warner.

24. Maj^r Clarkson² was reprimanded by the president of Congress for writing a disrespectful letter to the Council of Pennsylvania.

25. M^r Vandike dined with us.

26. M^r Gorham,³ M^r Wales⁴ & M^r Inches a committee from the General Court of Mass^a Bay arrived here.

27. I dined with M^r Thomas Smith.⁵ Received a letter from M^r Jonathan Kittell.

29. I took a walk with the Hon. M^r Gerry.

30. I dined with the president of Congress. Wrote to M^r Hancock.

31. Hon. R. H. Lee & D^r Whitherspoon dined with us.

Apr. 1. The com^s from Mass^a Bay set out home. I wrote with my colleagues to the court. I rode out.

¹Daniel Epes of Danvers.

²Probably Matthew Clarkson (1758-1825), aide-de-camp to Benedict Arnold.

³Nathaniel Gorham (1738-1826), of Massachusetts, delegate to the Provincial and Continental Congress, and at one time president of the latter.

⁴Samuel Wales (1748-1794) of Milford.

⁵He was a Scotchman, a colonel during the Revolution, and a delegate from Pennsylvania.

2. Congress met, but it being what is called good friday, Congress adjourned without doing business.

3. Congress sit late. I rode out with the Hon. Mr Gerry & Mr Whipple.

5. I wrote to y^e president of y^e Council of Mass^a Bay by Mr Brewer.

6. I wrote the Rev^d Mr Holt & Colo. Hutchinson.

7. No public intelligence. I went & gave directions about a shay.

8. Received a letter from the Hon^{ble} Thomas Cushing, Esq^r of Boston.

9. I wrote to John Avery, Esq^r, by Mr Allen. I walked out with Mr Gerry.

10. We had a letter from y^e Governor of S. Carolina, inclosing ord^r from Gen^l Lincoln, the news not very agreeable. I rode out with Mes^{rs} Gerry & Whipple.

12. I rec'd a letter from the hon^{ble} Mr Hopkins & one from Mr Kittell giving me an acc^t that he had a young son born the 19th of March last.

13. I wrote to Dea. E[dmund] Putnam.

14. Mr Newman dined with us. I went upon the top of y^e state house and took a view of the city.

16. I wrote to M^{rs} Holten by the hon^e Mr Frost. Mr Searl dined with us, a delegate from Pennsylv^a.

17. Mr Hudson and a Gentleman from y^e southward dined with us.

19. I received a letter from y^e Hon. Mr. Palmer & Mr E. E. Warner.

20. I wrote to Capt. Gardner of Salem, Mr Nathan Goodale & M^{rs} Holten.

22. I dined with the Chief Justice of y^e State of Pennsylv^a. Congress sit late.

23. I dined with the President of Congress.

24. Congress adjourned at 2 o'Clock. I ride out with y^e Hon. Mr Gerry.

26. Received a letter from Colo. Hutchinson, Mr Kittell & M^{rs} Holten. Gen^l Green dined with us.

27. Rec'd a letter from Capt. Batchelder and Mr Joseph Hall, J^r.

28. I ride out with y^e hon^r Mr Gerry. Doc^r Seuder dined with us.

30. Congress spent this day debating a motion for recalling Doc^r Lee.¹

May 1. I ride out with M^r Gerry & M^r Whipple.

2. Sabbath day. Heard D^r Duffield and M^r Sprout. M^r Law² spent y^e evening with us.

3. Congress sit till five o'Clock. M^r Daulten dined with us. I rec'd a letter from M^r Warner dated Ap^l 22.

4. I wrote to the hon^r D. Hopkins, M^r Warner, M^r Kittell & M^{rs} Holten. Congress rec'd a letter from the King of France informing of the birth of a Princess.

5. The president of Congress, the minister of France, the president of this state, M^r Laurens, M^r Vandike, D^r Witherspoon, Don Juan, M^r Daulton & M^r Austin dined with us.

6. Fast day. I attended public worship at Doct^r Duffield's & heard 2 good sermons. I did not dine this day.

7. I visited M^r Langdon.⁴ M^r Trumbull spent the evening with me.

8. Congress sit late. I took a walk with M^r Adams.

10. I dined with M^r Smith. I attended the medical com^t in y^e evening.

11. Gen. Howe and a number of other Gentlemen dined with us.

12. I dined with the Hon. M^r Laurens in company with my colleagues, Gen. Whipple & several other Gentlemen.

14. I walked out with M^r Gerry.

15. Colo. Bigelow⁵ dined with us & the hon^r M^r

¹Arthur Lee (1740-1792), of Virginia, studied medicine at Edinburgh, and at this time was minister to France. He served later as Secretary of the Treasury.

²Richard Law (1733-1806), son of Jonathan Law, Colonial Governor of Connecticut, a delegate to the Continental Congress, and later United States District Judge.

³Tristram Dalton (1743-1817), member of Massachusetts General Court, later United States Senator, and a wealthy resident of Newburyport.

⁴John Langdon (1741-1819), of Portsmouth, N. H., continental agent for New Hampshire for building ships for the navy, and later delegate to Congress and Governor of his State.

⁵Col. Timothy Bigelow (1739-1790) of Worcester, who assisted at the capture of Burgoyne.

Ellery & Colo. Wigelsworth.¹ I ride out to German-town.

16. M^r Daulton & M^r Lowell dined with us.

17. I received the acc^t of Doct^r Winthrop's death.

18. I write a letter to y^e hon^r Council of Mass^a Bay & to Sam^l Freeman, Esq^r.

19. It is said 4,000 of the enemy is landed in Portsmouth, Virginia.

20. I took a walk with M^r Lowell.

21. Congress agreed upon a tax of 45,000,000 dollars to be paid by the 1st of Janu^r next.

22. I ride out with M^r Lowell. Capt. Hardy dined with us.

23. I rec'd a letter from y^e hon^{ble} M^r Frost, Capt. Batchelder & hon^l M^r Austin.

25. The people met as a body to lower the prices of the necessaries of life.

26. Gen^l Election, Boston. Congress rec'd a petition from President Read & a number of others respecting financing.

27. Hon. M^r Smith, M^r Plaiter,³ M^r Morris, M^r Carmichael & M^r Fleming⁴ dined with us.

28. Congress has spent part of this day on finance. I walked out with M^r Gerry.

31. Received a letter from M^r F. Nurse.

June 1. I wrote to the Hon. M^r Frost & M^r Avery.

2. Capt. Hardy & Capt. Tucker dined with us.

3. Doct^r Whitherspoon, Hon. M^r Duane & M^r de France dined with us.

4. I met the medical committee. Colo. Pickering spent the evening with us.

5. By accounts from Gen^l Washington, the enemy is proceeding up y^e North river.

8. Wrote to y^e hon. Council of Mass^a Bay & to M^r F. Nurse. I dined with the Hon. M^r Laurens.

¹Col. Edward Wigglesworth (1746-1826) of Newburyport.

²John Lowell (1744-1802), native of Newburyport, Mass., a Boston lawyer, and appointed by Washington, Judge and later Chief Justice of the First Circuit.

³George Plater (1736-1792), a delegate from Maryland, and later Governor of that State.

⁴William Flemming, delegate from Virginia.

10. I dined with D^r Shippen and spent the evening with Gen^l Whipple, D^r Scudder, M^r Ellery & M^r Adams.

11. I bought a shay of Mich^l Laner & paid him £460 Mass^a currency. N. B. The shay is purchased on my own account & not charged to the state.

12. I dined with y^e President. I went & took a view of the lite horse on y^e common.

13. Colo. Palfry & Capt. Martin dined with us.

14. I wrote to M^{rs} Holten by the hon. M^r Adams.

15. I ride out with M^r Adams & took leave of him & he proceeded to Boston. I wrote to Colo. Hutchinson.

17. I walked out with M^r Gerry & Gen^l Rabadeau.

18. I have received information that Gen^l Ward¹ is elected a Delegate for Mass^a Bay in y^e room of M^r Edwards.

19. I dined with M^r Smith & M^r Fleming, 2 of the Delegates of the state of Virginia.

21. Colo. Peabody,² a delegate from New Hampshire, arrived.

22. Wrote to Samuel Freeman, Esq^r.

26. Gen. Mifflin called to see me this morning.

30. The President of Congress is indisposed & has not attended Congress this two days.

July 2. The vice President of this state, Doct^r Sheil from Ireland & M^r Hopkinson dined with us.

3. I walked out with M^r Gerry.

4. Sabbath day. The anniversary of the independence of America. I attended public worship at Christ Church. M^r White preached from Romans, "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers." At 12 o'clock, attended at the Roman Cath^o church, by invitation from ye minister to sing *Te Deum* on ye occasion. In the afternoon I attended meeting at Doct^r Duffield's.

5. Congress adjourned at 12 o'clock & attended an oration, and at 4 o'clock dined at the city tavern with a number of other Gentlemen of the first character.

¹Artemas Ward (1748-1800), General of the army at the siege of Boston, a delegate from Massachusetts.

²Nathaniel Peabody.

6. M^{rs} Clark & M^{rs} Dolley & all her boarders moved from 2d street in to Front street to Gen. Mifflin's house. I wrote to the Hon. M^r Gill.

7. Maj. Rice, aide-de-camp to Gen. Lincoln, arrived with dispatches from y^e Gen^l, but brought no new material.

9. Walked out with Colo. Peabody. I wrote to the Hon. Gen. Ward.

10. Congress ordered the money to be forwarded to Mass. Bay to exchange the emissions that are out of circulation.

12. The post brought me only one newspaper from Boston.

14. It is said the enemy have burnt Fairfield in Connecticut.

15. I attended the funeral of the Hon. Geo. Ross, Esq^r, at 9 o'Clock A. M. I rec'd by M^r Millet a letter from Colo. Hutchinson & M^{rs} Holten.

16. Congress sit late reading letters from y^e Hon. A. Lee, Esq^r. M^r Sargent, late from South Carolina, informs us of a battle between Gen. Lincoln & Gen. Provo which terminated in our favor.

17. We have another account from S. C. of a battle & terminating in our favor.

19. Congress received y^e account of Gen. Wayne's taking Stony Point.

21. Congress spent part of this day respecting a Portugal vessel taken by orders from Carter Broxten and have ordered prosecution against him.

22. There has been a private fast this day at y^e presbyterian churches in this city & at some others.

23. I dined with y^e President.

24. I took a walk with Colo Peabody.

26. Congress received a particular account of the taking of y^e fort at Stony Point.

27. Wrote to Hon. M^r Frost & Colo Hutchinson.

28. We have a report that the enemy have left South Carolina.

29. I took a walk with M^r Gerry & M^r Peabody.

31. M^r Duane, M^r Morris, M^r Randelf,¹ Gen. Mifflin & another Gentleman dined with us.

Aug. 2. M^r Hopkins of Boston & M^r Benj^a Putnam of Medford drank tea with us.

3. I wrote to the Assessors of Danvers. M^r Uric, one of the council of this state, visited me.

4. By a vessel from Martinico we have an account of the Count d'Estang taking the Granadis & getting the better of Adm^r Byron, but it wants confirmation.

5. We have confirmation of yesterday's news. Great news if true.

6. Congress dismissed the Hon. M^r Deane from attending any further on Congress.

7. Congress received a letter from Gen. Washington informing of the enemies moving down the North River.

9. I received a letter from the Hon. M^r Cushing, M^r Gray, M^r Dole & M^r Kittell.

12. M^r Laurens, M^r Scudder & M^r Houston² dined with us.

14. I dined with M Laurens.

16. Rec'd a letter from M^r Cushing, M^r Avery & M^r Epes of Danvers.

17. I wrote to the Hon. M^r Cusling, Ellis Gray, Esq. & M^r Avery. I had a tooth drawn this day by M^r Phillips.

18. The Hon. M^r Root dined with us. Sir James Jay³ paid us a visit.

19. Colo. Partridge arrived here from Mass^{ts}, a delegate. This day I took my seat at the marine com^t, Congress having appointed me thereto.

20. The Hon. M^r Gerard drank tea with us.

¹Edmund Randolph, delegate from Virginia, and later Governor of his State.

²William C. Houston, delegate from New Jersey, professor at Princeton College.

³Sir James Jay (1732-1815), brother of John Jay, studied medicine, and while soliciting funds for American colleges in England in 1772, was knighted by George III.

21. Congress recommended an imbargo to the several states, to be continued to the 1st day of Jan^r next.

23. His most christian Majesty's birthday. We have accounts that Maj Lee has surprised a fort of y^e enemy and taken 160 prisoners. I rec^d a letter from M^r Gill, M^r Palmer & the Rev. M^r Wadsworth p^r Post.

24. I wrote to the hon. council of Mass^a Bay, to M^r Dale, Major Epes and M^{rs} Holten.

25. The Hon. M^r Urie visited me in my chamber.

28. I dined with M^r Smith. This day the prisoners taken at Paules Hook, said to be 158, arrived here & are lodged in y^e city goal.

29. Sabbath day. I attended public worship at D^r Duffield's. He preached from Matthew, "And cast ye the unprofitable servant into outer darkness, there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth," and his discourse was very agreeable.

30. The accounts this day by y^e Post are that our fleet at Penobscot are all cut off by the enemy.

31. I wrote to Doct^r Foster.¹

Sept. 1. Congress resolved that no more than 200,000,000 dollars should be emitted.

2. The following gentlemen dined with us, viz., The president of Congress, The minister of France, The president of the state, M^r Laurens, M^r McKean, M^r Paca, M^r Matthews, Don Juan, Colo. Leviston, M^r Holker, secy to the min^r & Sir James Jay.

3. M^r Langdon, a delegate from New Hampshire, arrived here.

4. This morning about 1 o'Clock departed this life the Hon. W. H. Drayton, Esq^r, a member of Congress from S. Carolina, and his remains was interred this evening & Congress followed as morners with crape round their arms.

7. I wrote to J. Avery, Esq^r, M^r Kittell & Moses Preston. By some intelligence from the minis^r, I sup-

¹Dr. Isaac Foster (1740-1781) of Charlestown, Mass., who was surgeon in the army and had charge of hospital work.

pose we may expect two more commissioners from Great Britain.

8. I crossed the Delaware over to the Jersey shore. The land appeared to be flat and low. Several members of Congress went with me.

9. At evening I attended the marine com^t.

10. I spent part of the day upon the affairs of Vermont.

11. I dined with Mr Laurens & y^e Minist^r & several other Gentlemen of y^e first character.

14. I wrote to the Hon. Benj^a Greenleaf, Esq^r, Hon. Mich. Farley, Esq.

15. I met the medical committee at evening.

16. Mr Gerard came to take leave of us, but we were all from home.

17. Mr Gerard took formal leave of Congress. It is said d'Estant is off y^e coast.

21. The Chevalier de la Luzerne, Minister Plen^a from y^e Court of France arrived here from Boston.

22. I made a short visit to the new minister & welcomed him here. I dined with the President of Congress.

23. Congress spent part of the day upon the affairs of Vermont.

25. An express arrived here with the account that the Count Estaign arrived off Georgia the 5th instant. I wrote to M^{rs} Holten by Gen^l Whipple.

27. Congress appointed The Hon^{ble} J. Adams, Esq^r, to negotiate a Peace & the hon. Mr Jay, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain.

28. I wrote to J^o Cooper. Mr Huntington¹ chosen President of Congress.

29. Congress made choice of the Hon. Mr Dana sec'y to the Hon. Mr Adams and the Hon. Mr Carmichael sec'y to Mr Jay & Colo. Laurens sec'y to Dr Franklin.²

30. It is said the enemy are about embarking a large number of their troops from New York.

¹Samuel Huntington (1732-1796) of Connecticut, a "Signer," and later Governor of the State.

²Benjamin Franklin.

Oct. 1. We have accounts this evening that Capt. Tayler has taken another load of Hessians.

2. I dined with the Hon. M^r Root & drank tea with the sec'y.

3. Sabbath day. I attend public worship at M^r Sprout's meeting and dined with him.

4. There has been a mob in this City today & I am informed that several are killed & a number wounded, & I fear it will not stop here.

6. Gen. Arnold applied to Congress for a guard & Congress informed him that his application should have been to the executive of the State.

7. A court of inquiry met here this day, respecting the persons killed a few days ago.

8. John Lowell, Esq^r, of Boston & M^r Cleavland of Salem arrived here.

9. I dined with M^r Laurens and about 12 more members of Congress. M^r Lowell & M^r Cleaveland came to board with us.

11. I rec'd a letter from Josiah Batchelder, Jr., Esq^r, & one from the Hon. D. Hopkins, Esq^r.

12. I wrote to General Count Pulaski.

13. I met a Committee this evening on Gen. Arnold's accounts.

14. Congress agreed to recommend to the states the 2^d Thursday of Dec^r next for a day of Thanksgiving.

15. I wrote to y^e Council of Mass^a Bay. I attended the tryal of the Spanish vessels.

16. We have a report that the enemy in Georgia are all made prisoners.

17. Sabbath day. M^r Guild preached in the forenoon & M^r Curklin in the afternoon.

18. I received a letter from M^r Kittell of Danvers, by the Post.

20. I met the Committee & we prepared a Proclamation for a day of General Thanksgiving.

21. I attended the committee on General Arnold's affairs.

22. I met the committee on the Post-office & y^e com^t of 12 & the com^t on Gen. Arnold's accounts.

23. Congress settled y^e Salarys of the new board of Treasury. I attended the com^t on the Post-office.

24. Sabbath day. I drank tea with the Governor of this state.

25. I rec'd a letter from Rev. M^r Wadsworth, The Hon. M^r Palmer, Colo. Hutchinson & M^r Stephen Needham.

26. I attended the marine Committee.

27. I received a letter from the hon. Sam^l Adams, Esq^r, by the hand of Doct^r Foster.

28. It is said the enemy have done much damage in the Jerseys.

29. Congress spent part of the day considering the Indian affairs.

30. I rode out with Mr. Peabody after sunset about two miles.

31. Sabbath day. D^r Hewing & M^r Sprout preached.

Nov. 1. Received a letter from M^r Avery, M^{rs} Holten & my daughter Sally.

2. I wrote to y^e Inhabitants of Danvers, to M^r Needham, M^r Warner, Colo. Hutchinson, M^r Avery, M^{rs} Holten & my daughter Sally.

3. Congress have done no business these two days past on account of the state of Connecticut not being represented, the Pres^t being from that state. I dined with the Hon. M^r Griffin.¹

4. We had the intelligence of the enemies leaving R. Island.

5. I attended the medical committee & the marine board.

6. The medical committee met in my chamber. M^r Lowell paid me a visit this evening.

8. I received a letter from the Hon^{ble} M^r Palmer. I wrote to the Hon. S. Adams & to Capt. Gardner of Salem by M^r Lowell & M^r Cleaveland.

10. We had the disagreeable news from Gen. Lincoln that our army have not succeeded against Savannah. The Hon. M^r Hughes,² one of the delegates from N. Carolina, deceased this morning.

¹Cyrus Griffin (1749-1810), delegate from Virginia, and later President of Congress and Judge of the United States District Court.

²Joseph Hewes (1780-1779), a "Signer."

11. I attended the Funeral of Mr Hughes.
12. Mr Wilson, formerly of Danvers, visited me.
13. The Hon. Mr Sharpe dined with us.
14. Sabbath day. Heard Mr Sprout in the forenoon, & in the afternoon at Mr White's, the Episcopal Church.
15. I dined with Dr Potts¹ & Bond with 2 of my Colleagues & the Gentlemen from New Hampshire.
16. I wrote to Mrs Holten, Mr Kittell & my daughter Polly.
17. Chevalier de la Luzern was admitted to a public audience with Congress & dined with Congress.
18. The Chevalier paid us a visit by leaving a card.
19. We had 7 Gent. dined with us. Congress passed several resolutions for regulating prices.
20. I dined with Mr Smith, my Colleagues, the Gentlemen from New Hampshire & Pres^t Reed dined with us.
21. I rec'd a letter from Joseph Hall, jun^r and Mrs Holten (No. 18) p. post. I wrote to Mr Lowell.
23. I wrote to Mrs Holten (No. 85).
24. I dined with Dr Shall.
25. I dined with the President.
30. I wrote to y^e hon. B. Greenleaf, Esq^r, J. Webster, Esq^r, Mr Hall & Mr Wiat.
- Dec. 1. Congress dined with the Minister of France. The dinner was grand & elegant.
3. The President of Congress drank tea with us.
4. Congress spent part of the day considering the commissary & Quartermasters departments.
6. Being ill, I have not been out today.
7. I wrote to the Rev. Dr Gordon. Being ill, I have not been out this day.
8. The Minister of France & about 10 other Gentlemen of the first character dined with us.
9. Thanksgiving. Attended at Dr Duffield's and Dr Ewing's.
10. I spent part of this day with the com^t on Gen. Arnold's accounts.
11. My health is much better.

¹Richard Potts, afterwards Governor of Maryland.

12. Sabbath day. Being summoned to attend Congress & the weather being wet prevented my attending public worship. I wrote to M^{rs} Holten by M^r Millet, who is going to Salem.

13. The Post from the eastward is not come in.

14. The post came in & brought me a certificate of my being appointed to represent the state for the year 1780. I wrote to Joseph Hall, Jun^r.

16. A year ago this day since I was taken sick.

17. The Hon. M^r Burke¹ & Jones² visited us in the evening. Colo. Laurens drank tea with us.

18. The Hon. M^r Floyd³ and M^r Hommedeau⁴ supped with us.

20. Gen. Washington informed Congress that the army is in great want of supplies.

21. I dined with the minister of France.

22. I wrote to the hon. M^r Hancock, by the post. I dined with the President of the State.

23. I met the medical com^t. Congress met early in the day.

24. Congress adjourned till Monday next, being Christmas tomorrow.

25. Christmas day. I attended meeting at the Roman Catholic Chh. in the forenoon & at the Episcopal church in the afternoon. I heard a good sermon in the afternoon. But I do not know what I heard in the forenoon.

27. I received a letter from y^e Hon. M^r Palmer & M^r Warner.

28. I wrote to Amos Putnam, Esq. & M^r Warner.

29. I dined with y^e President.

30. Gen. Folsom⁵ arrived here, a delegate from y^e state of N. Hampshire.

¹Thomas Burke (1747-1783), physician, native of Ireland, delegate from North Carolina, and later Governor of his State.

²Gen. Allen Jones of Halifax, North Carolina.

³William Floyd (1734-1821), delegate from New York.

⁴Ezra L' Hommedieu of New York.

⁵Nathaniel Folsom (1726-1790) of Exeter.

Jan. 1, 1780. The Hon. M^r Forbes¹ supped with us.

3. Rec'd a letter from y^e hon. M^r Adams and the hon. M^r Palmer.

The Virginia troops marched thro' this city to South Carolina.

5. It is said some of the enemies vessels are ashore in the Jerseys.

6. I wrote to M^r Adams.

8. We have accounts that y^e army is in great want of provisions.

10. I dined with the Minister of France, M^r President Reed & a number of members of Congress dined there.

12. The enemy is in great want of supplies.

14. I visited the President's lady, she is sick with the small Pox.

15. Congress agreed upon a number of resolutions for establishing a Court of Appeals, of members out of Congress.

18. I dined with the Minister of France. Three years this day since the decease of my hon^d Father.

19. Yesterday M^r Searle cained the Sec'y of Congress & the Sec'y returned the same salute.

22. Baron Stuben came here to board. M^r Wythe,² M^r Holman & M^r — Judges of Appeals.

¹James Forbes, delegate from Maryland.

²George Wythe (1728-1806) of Virginia, a "Signer" and wealthy slave owner.

25. Samuel Osgood,¹ Esq^r arrived here from Boston, charged with business from the Court. Received a letter from Colo. Hutchinson.

26. Rec'd a letter from Jonath Webster, Esq^r. M^r Osgood dined with us.

29. I dined with Colo. Pickering.

Feb. 1. I dined with the President.

2. D^r Brown, the chief Physician & Surgeon of the army, spent y^e evening with me.

4. The medical committee met in my chamber.

5. M^r Livermore² arrived here from New Hampshire.

7. Rec'd a letter from M^r Kettell. Congress received letters from Gen. Lincoln.

8. I dined with the Minister. Wrote to Colo. Enoch Putnam.

9. Congress agreed to resolutions for filling up the army.

10. I dined with the Honorable R. Morris, Esq^r.

12. Maj. Osgood set out for Boston. I wrote to Colo. Hutchinson, M^r Freeman, M^r Webster. Congress rec'd a letter from M^r Jay.

14. I wrote to the President of the Council of Massachusetts p^r Post & to the Hon. J. Palmer, Esq^r by M^r Cranch.

16. The Hon. the Medical com^t met in my chamber.

17. Colo. Baldwin³ of Mass^a Bay dined with me.

18. I wrote to the Reverend M^r Smith of Middleton.

19. We had an account from Gen. Washington respecting some damage done by the enemy at White Plains.

20. I attended public worship in the afternoon at Doct^r Ewins. I was invited to the funeral of the Lady of Hon. M^r Paca, But being indisposed I did not attend.

21. Doct^r Sheal dined with us.

22. I dined with the minister. I wrote to the hon^b Jere Powell, Esq^r.

¹Col. Samuel Osgood of Andover, Mass., merchant, officer in the army, afterwards United States Postmaster General and Naval Officer of the Port of New York.

²Samuel Livermore (1732-1803), Judge of the Superior Court of New Hampshire, and United States Senator.

³Col. Loammi Baldwin (1745-1807), of Woburn, member of the General Court.

23. The Hon. the medical com^t met in my chamber.

24. Congress sit late upon very important matters. I wrote to y^e council of Massachusetts.

25. Congress called upon the States for large supplies.

28. I rec'd a letter from the Hon. M^r Greenleaf¹ & one from y^e Hon^r M^r Hopkins & several papers from Boston.

29. I wrote to the Hon. M^r Derby,² M^r Sherburne,³ M^r Story.⁴

Mar. 2. I dined with the minister of France.

3. Congress agreed to recommend to the States to set apart the last Wednesday in April next as a day of Fasting & prayer. I wrote to y^e Hon. Caleb Cushing.

4. Congress rec'd a packet from France this day by the way of Boston.

6. I wrote to the President of the Council of Mass^a Bay. We have accounts that y^e enemy are arrived in Georgia.

7. I wrote to the Hon. Dan^l Hopkins, Esq^r & dined with the President of Congress.

8. I met the medical committee. Colo. Pickering dined with us & Colo. Nicholas.⁵

9. Congress has been in a committee of the whole on finance. This evening a woman was taken as a thief in this house.

10. I met the committee on Finance twice this day.

11. I was with the com^t of Finance the chief of the day. I dined with y^e minister.

12. I received a letter from Gen. Lincoln.

15. The Post brought no mail from the eastward of Fish-Kill.

16. Wrote to M^r Wiat & M^r Kittell.

17. I dined with the minister. I wrote to M^r Hancock & M^r Adams.

18. Congress agreed to call in all the paper currency by taxes.

¹Benjamin Greenleaf.

²Richard Derby of Salem, member of the Massachusetts Council.

³John Samuel Sherburne (1757-1830), of Portsmouth, N. H.

⁴William Story of Boston.

⁵Col. George Nicholas of Virginia, a leader in the Constitutional Convention and the first Attorney-General of Kentucky.

20. Rec^d a letter from y^e hon. M^r Palmer, M^r Sullivan & M^r Avery.

21. I wrote to the Hon M^r Greenleaf.

23. Congress have adjourned to Saturday, tomorrow is good Friday.

24. I wrote to the Hon. M^r Palmer & the Hon. M^r Sullivan p^r Express. Colo Ward & M^r Pierse¹ dined with us.

25. The Hon. M^r Forbes, a member from the State of Maryland, deceased. I dined with the minister of France.

26. I attended the funeral of M^r Forbes. Colo. Hendley arrived here.

27. Rec'd a letter from my daughter Sally. Congress had letters from M^r J. Adams.

28. Wrote to the Hon. M^r Adams, M^r Palmer, M^r Gordon, Colo. Orne, M^r Hall & his son & Capt. Williams.

29. Gen. Portail is ordered to join the southern army. Colo. Haziel & M^r Law dined with us.

30. M^r Maderson² & M^r Killosh³ dined with us.

Apr. 1. I dined with the President.

5. Congress approved of Gen. Washington's sending Maryland and Delaware troops to S^o Carolina.

6. I wrote to Doct^r Foster. Took a walk with M^r Gerry & M^r Livermore.

8. Wrote to the Hon. M^r Wood by M^r Partridge. M^r Livermore & his son set out home.

9. Sabbath day. Heard M^r Armstrong preach. The Hon. M^r Partridge left us.

10. I dined with the minister. Congress agreed to make good to the officers & soldiers their pay on account of the depreciation of the money.

11. Wrote to Doct^r Gordon & Hon. M^r Partridge. N. B. I enclosed to M^{rs} Holten 400 dollars.

12. D^r Eustis⁴ & D^r Cragé dined with us.

¹Probably William Pierce, Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Green, delegate from Georgia.

²James Madison (1751-1836), delegate from Virginia, afterward President of the United States.

³Francis Kinloch, delegate from South Carolina.

⁴Dr. William Eustis (1753-1825), of Cambridge, Mass., who was serving as a surgeon in the war, with headquarters at West Point, afterward Secretary of War and Governor of Massachusetts.

13. I received a letter from Josiah Batchelder, Esq^r Congress appointed a com^t to repair to headquarters.

14. Maj^r don Ponso went into the country.

15. Baron Steuben set out for headquarters. I rode out with him 5 miles.

17. Wrote to the Hon. Jabez Fisher, Esq^r by M^r Torrey.

19. It is five years this day since the war commenced. I dined with the President of Congress.

20. D^r Sheald dined with us.

22. I rode out with y^e President of Congress, Gen. Fulsom & the Sec'y, eleven miles to the sec'y's farm.

24. Rec'd a letter from the Hon. J. Sullivan Esq^r.

25. I wrote to the Hon. M^r White. M^r Peabody set out for headquarters. I rode out with him 5 miles.

28. Wrote to M^r Sullivan. Rode out with M^r Gerry.

29. I rode out twice. The President of Congress drank tea with us.

30. Rec'd a letter from the Hon. M^r Derby.

May 2. Wrote to the Hon. M^r Adams, M^r Avery, M^r Batchelder, & M^r Carnes.

3. Rec'd a letter from M^r Peabody. The medical committee met in my chamber.

5. I rode to Germantown with M^r Gates.

6. I rode out & then dined with the minister. Three men were hanged here this day.

8. I attended at the Roman Catholic church on account of the death of Don Juan.

9. I rode out to Frankford.

10. I dined with the President. Wrote to M^r Derby.

11. Rec'd a letter from M^r Partridge.

12. I dined with the Minister of France.

13. I rode out with y^e President of Congress, Gen. Fulsom & M^r Ellery.

14. Sabbath day. I attended at D^r Duffield's & M^r Marshal's. Gouverneur Morris had his leg cut off.

"Last Sunday morning Govern^r Morris got into his carriage at the city tavern to ride out and his horses took fright and he endeavouring to get out, shattered one of his legs to pieces so that it was immediately taken off."—*Letter from Dr. Holten to Hon. George Partridge.*

15. I received a letter from Doct^t Gordon, D^r Warren & the Hon. M^r Wood. Congress rec'd a packet from France by the Marquis de la Fayette. Agreeable intelligence.

17. I met the medical com^t.

18. Congress sit twice this day & till 11 o'Clock at night upon important matters.

20. The Marquis made us a visit.

23. I wrote two letters to the President of the Council. The militia of this city mustered & they made a good appearance.

24. I visited the Hon. M^r Mulhensburg with M^r Ellery & Gen. Fulsom.

25. It is two years this day since I left home. The post brought no letters.

26. I dined with the Minister of France.

27. It is said that 3 women have been drowned in y^e Delaware this day.

29. Rec'd a letter from Hon M^r Adams, M^r Cushing, & 2 from D^r Foster.

31. Gen^l Election, Boston. I dined with the Minister. June 1. Rec'd a letter from D^r Brown & M^r Avery.

2. Wrote to Messrs. Greenleaf & Cross.¹

3. The Hon. M^r Gerry set out for Boston & Jere with him. I wrote to the Hon. Council.

5. We have accounts from the southward by which it is supposed Charleston is taken.

6. I wrote to the President of the Council.

7. I dined with y^e Minister. M^r Lovell's son arrived here.

8. It is said Charlesⁿ was taken the 18th of May. M^{rs} Holten informs me M^r Nurse² died Apl. 7th.

10. We have another account that Charleston surrendered the 11th of May.

11. It is said 7 French vessels are arrived here.

12. It is said Charleston is taken by the enemy.

13. I wrote to the hon. M^r Hancock, M^r Kettell & Jere. Gen. Ward arrived here this morning.

¹Stephen Cross of Newburyport.

²Francis Nurse of Danvers.

14. One of Gen. Lincoln's aids is arrived with the accounts of the surrender of Charlestown.

15. I rec'd a letter from M^r Avery, informing me of my appointment to y^e council board.

17. I rec'd a letter from the Hon M^r Peabody by Gen. Schuyler. James Lovell sit out for Boston.

19. Rec'd a letter from D^r Brown, Hon. M^r Partridge & the Hon. M^r Adams, by order of y^e council, notifying me of my appointment to a seat in the Hon. Council.

21. I wrote to the Treasury board.

22. Gen. Lincoln arrived here. I rec'd a letter from D^r Gordon & M^r Story.

23. I wrote to the Hon. M^r Gerry & dined with the President of Congress.

24. The light horse of this city set out to headquarters.

25. Sabbath day. I attend public worship in the forenoon at the Dutch Lutherans.

28. I dined with Colo. Pickering. The Hon. M^r Adams arrived here from Boston.

29. Rec'd a letter from Colo. Hutchinson & dined with the minister.

July 1. Gen Lincoln set out for headquarters.

3. I received a letter from M^r Isaac Smith¹ of Boston.

4. Anniversary of our independence. Congress attended the public commencement & had a cold collation with a number of Gent. I wrote to the town of Danvers & to Col. Hutchinson.

7. Wrote to the hon. M^r Bowdoin² & Rev. M^r Wadsworth.

8. D^r Shippen y^e Director Gen. of the hospitals paid me a visit. I wrote to the hon^r M^r Dana and Carmichael.

11. Wrote to Isaac Smith, Esq^r & to M^r Kettell.

15. I rec'd a letter from M^r Peabody mentioning y^e arrival of y^e F[rench] Fleet at R[hode] I[sland.]

17. Dined with y^e minister. I rec'd a letter from M^r Story.

¹Isaac Smith, afterward Librarian at Harvard College and preceptor at a t Dummer Academy.

²James Bowdoin.

19. D^r Cockron brought me a letter from M^r Peabody. I wrote to Gen. Gates.

24. Rec'd a letter from M^r Warren & Jerry.

25. Jerry returned & brought me a letter from D. Putnam, Rev. M^r Smith, Joseph Hall, M^{rs} Holten & my daughter Sally.

26. I began to prepare to return home.

27. Sir James Jay spent the evening with me.

28. The president, Justice McKean & D^r Sheal paid me a visit.

29. Sir James Jay spent some time with me upon state affairs.

Aug. 2. I set out from Philadelphia to Boston and am now at M^r Thompkins 17 miles from y^e city. This is a good inn.

3. Rode to Howel's Ferrey, 17 1-2 miles, dined at M^r Cowel's, Then crossed y^e Delaware, traveled about 15 1-2 miles to Quakertown.

4. I traveled to Bethlehem 7 or 8 miles & dined, then traveled to Miller's, 12 miles. I overset this day & hurt my ankle & the lock of my Box.

5. I traveled to Hakertown 8 miles & dined at M^r Dav^d James', then traveled to Pettit's 10 miles, where I am to lodge this night. The weather is very warm & I am not well.

6. Sabbath day. I traveled to M^r Cary's 15 miles & dined, then traveled 7 miles to M^r Perry's. The roads very dry.

7. Traveled to M^r Athol's 10 miles, dined, then traveled to M^r Drake's 10 miles (N. Y. State). This is a good Inn.

8. Rode 13 miles to M^r Soring's & dined, then traveled 5 miles to N. Winsor, crossed the N[orth] R[iver] to Fish-Kill 3 miles, then traveled 5 miles to M^r Bush's. Here I lodge.

9. Traveled about 3 miles, stopped at a Gent. House on account of a shower, then traveled to Colo. Vanderbury's 13 m. & dined, then traveled 9 m. to Colo. Morehouse's.

10. Traveled 13 m. to N. Milford, dined at Colo. Canford's, then 7 m. toward Woodberry. We have not much

to eat here. The land is very high & the road very bad. N. B. We sit out early.

11. Traveled 7 miles to Woodbury. Breakfasted at M^r Gilchrist's. Then traveled 11 miles to Waterbury & dined, then 11 miles to Southerton to M^r Lewes's. I believe it is a good Inn. The roads were very bad, excepting about 5 miles. N. B. Henry overset y^e shay.

12. I have not traveled any this day on account of my horses and rain in the forenoon. I am kindly treated here & good entertainment.

13. Sabbath day. I attended public worship in the forenoon. M^r Roberson preached a good sermon. I am still at M^r Lewes's. Weather very warm.

14. Traveled to Hartford 18 m. dined near the State house, then 8 m. to M^r Ellsworth's. A good Inn.

15. Traveled to West Springfield 15 m. & dined, then 5 m. to Springfield, on my way crossed Connecticut River, then traveled 10 miles to Wilbraham, where I now am & I think it is a good inn.

16. Traveled 16 miles, dined at M^{rs} Bascom's, then traveled late 17 miles to M^r Livermore's in Spencer, where I'm to lodge. I am much ill. A very hot day.

17. Traveled through Worcester to Simsbury, 20 miles, called on Gen. Ward's Lady, but did not see her. Dined at M^r Ballard's (a good House), then traveled to Molbury to M^r Savin, where I now am, 8 m.

18. Traveled to Watertown, 20 m., & dined at the House where I dined with M^r Hancock when I sit out to the southward, then traveled to Charlestown Ferry, 8 m., & arrive at M^r Hall's in Boston about 5 o'Clock, where I was received with great respect.

19. I attended at the Hon^{ble} Council, was sworn & took my seat. The several members of the Board rec'd me with the kindest respect. I called at D^r Lee's lodging & left a card. I visited M^{rs} Adams & M^{rs} Lovell & M^r Warner, but M^r W. was not at home.

20. Sabbath day. I attended public worship at D^r Cooper's. M^r Elliot preached & y^e D^r. I dined at M^r Bowdoin's & drank tea at M^r Warner's.

21. I wrote to the Hon^{ble} M^r Lovell. I dined with Capt. Bradford. I drank Tea at M^r Bowdoin's with the

Council & D^r Lee. I spent part of the evening at Deaⁿ Sherbourne's.

22. I attended at the Council. Had a conference with D^r Lee. Dined with M^r Warner. Drank tea with the Hon. M^r Gill & took a walk with D^r Lee, D^r Cooper & a number of Gent. & Ladies. D^r Lee & D^r Cooper spent the evening with me. M^{rs} Hall gave us a good supper.

23. I sit out from Boston & dine at M^r Newhall's in Lynn, where I was met by a number of Gentlemen from Danvers, and they accompanied me home after stopping at ye Bell tavern. I am now arrived at my own House & have all the satisfaction of being with my own Family. I now close this Journal with a sense of divine goodness to me & my family in our long separation.

N. B. The foregoing was a matter of course. I was careful not to make any remarks upon the public affairs in this diary, for reasons I shall not mention at this time.

LICENSED INNHOLDERS IN DANVERS 1694-1845.

Joshua Rea, Jr., 1694-97; Thomas Haynes, 1695-97, in the house known as the Durkee house, still standing on Centre street, Mr. Haynes removed to Salem, New Jersey, about 1703; Gideon Putnam, 1749; Joseph Flint, Jr., 1772, 1780-85; Rogers Rea, 1780, 82; John Lambert, 1780-85; Abijah Reed, 1783; Timothy Fuller, 1784; Joseph Porter, 1787, 88; Jethro Putnam, 1799-1803; Caleb Prince, 1801, 1803; John Page, 1804-06; Richard Kimball, 1799-1807; Andrew Fuller, 1803; David Wheeler, 1807-08; John Perley, 1811-12; Jeremiah Esty, 1812; Allen Gould, 1820-33, except for selling ardent spirits; Jacob Batchelder, 1821-23; Joseph Fairfield, 1827-29; Jonas W. Chapman, 1831-32; Levi Merrill, 1840-45.

Israel Putnam, 1753-57. He died Nov. 5, 1756. Betsey Putnam was granted license to keep tavern in Danvers the rest of the year, in March term, 1737, at Ipswich, and 1758, and in 1759, Joseph Fuller was approved by the selectmen in her place. Fuller was approved from 1760-62, but in 1765, there was "no necessity of Joseph Fuller keeping a public house." John Putnam, Jr., was licensed in 1767 and 1768 where Joseph Fuller was. The widow, Betsey Putnam, married Lt. Archelaus Fuller of Middleton, Apr. 17, 1759.

On Sept. 11, 1758, Francis Symonds petitioned for a license, stating that he lived "on a Varry Grate Corner," and as travellers were turned away from Deacon Cutler's, he was often called upon to go out in storms to get people and care for them. Many came from Connecticut, and from Woburn, Reading, Bellerica and Chelmsford. [Bell Tavern, Peabody.]

LICENSED RETAILERS.

Capt. Thomas Porter, 1756-74; Archelaus Putnam, 1755-56; Jonathan Prince, 1756-58; Israel Porter, 1772-73; Capt. Israel Hutchinson, 1774; Sarah Putnam, 1779; Capt. Samuel Page, 1780-90; Mrs. Mary Porter, 1780-85, 1787, and James Porter in her place in 1787; Nathaniel Fowler, 1787-88; Zerubbabel Porter, 1787-89; Greenfield Hooper, 1787-88; Israel Hutchinson, Jr., 1787-88; Walter Smith,

1782, 1791; Samuel Fowler, 1792-96; Nathaniel Putnam, Jr., 1800-05, 1812-30; Archalaus Putnam, 1812-17; Simon Pinder, 1800-06; John Fowler, 1800-06; Andrew Batchelder, 1801-03; Samuel Flint, 1800-02; John Pindar, 1799; James Putnam, Jr., 1806; John Perley, 1811-35; Jonas Warren, 1811-35; Porter Kettle, 1820; Israel Adams, 1827-33; Richard Hood, 1835.

Jeremiah Page, 1756-61, 1766-77, 1784-93. Joseph Seccomb, in 1763, petitioned "that he is a licensed retailer in the house of Jeremiah Page of Danvers and hath lately purchased a house of Israel Davis, a house licensed for many years past," and asked for a license there. He was licensed as a retailer in 1762-64, 1777, 1778.

BUILDINGS ERECTED IN DANVERS IN 1919.

Wallace C. Cook, Locust street; Joseph E. Huntley, High street; Walter Harris, High street.

NECROLOGY.

MRS. SOPHIA DODGE TAPLEY, widow of Gilbert A. Tapley, one of the oldest members of this Society, passed away April 2, 1919, at her home, 111 High Street. She was the daughter of Capt. Ezra and Sophia (Herrick) Dodge, and was born in that part of Wenham known as the Neck. Since her marriage to Mr. Tapley in 1855, she had been a resident of Danvers, and her unusual personality is evidenced by the hosts of friends she made in her later as well as earlier years. Mrs. Tapley is survived by a son and daughter, Walter A. Tapley and Miss Isabel B. Tapley, both of Danvers, and a grandson, Gilbert H. Tapley.

MRS. JOSEPHINE E. ROGERS, widow of the late George W. Rogers, died at her home on North street, July 21, 1919. She was sixty-five years of age and leaves one son, Dudley F. Rogers.

MRS. MARTHA O. HOOD, widow of the late William O. Hood, died at her home, 143 High street, July 24, 1919. Mrs. Hood was eighty-five years of age and had been a resident of Danvers practically all her life. She was a woman of most estimable character. She leaves two sons, Charles W. Hood of this town, and Dr. Clarence O. Hood of Beverly.

MRS. SARAH ELIZABETH BRADSTREET, wife of William A. Bradstreet, died at her home on Holten street on November 25, 1919, at the age of sixty-nine years. She was the daughter of D. Brooks and Harriet (Putnam) Baker and was born in Danvers. She had been interested in historical and genealogical matters for many years.

MRS. MARY A. SMITH, widow of Robert K. Smith, died at her home, 33 Summer street, Salem, December 26, 1919, after an illness of two days. She was born in Danvers, August 30, 1837, the daughter of Moses and Harriet (Page) Black. She was a graduate of Holten High School and was a member of the first class to enter the Salem Normal School. In 1907 she

bought out the famous Doyle mansion in Salem which she conducted with ability and where she made a host of friends.

MRS. FRANCES H. JACOBS, widow of William A. Jacobs, died at her home off Water street, December 28, 1919, from the effects of burns received on Christmas night. Mrs. Jacobs was eighty-four years of age, and leaves two sons, William H. Jacobs and George A. Jacobs.

JOSEPH S. CREHORE, one of the best known leather manufacturers in Peabody, died suddenly at his home on Locust street, in this town, December 30, 1919. He was born in Lincolnville, Maine, sixty-seven years ago, and about twenty-five years ago moved to Peabody where he was active in public affairs. About six years ago he bought the fine residence of I. Herbert Putnam in Putnamville and as a member of the Maple Street Church he gave much of his time and strength to church work. He leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters and a host of friends who pay tribute to his worth.

BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES LAWRENCE PEIRSON, a native of Salem, and a distinguished and gallant Civil War veteran, died at his home, 191 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, January 23, 1920. His record in the Civil War was second to none, serving in the 20th and 39th Regiments of Massachusetts Volunteers, and was one of the survivors of Libby prison. He was an iron merchant and was a member of many clubs and societies. He married, in 1873, Emily Russell, daughter of George R. Russell, of Boston, who died in 1908.

EZRA DODGE HINES, one of the best known citizens of Danvers, died at his home on Water street, February 15, 1920, after a long illness. Mr. Hines was born in Danvers, September 30, 1847, and graduated from the Holten High School with honors in 1864. For several months he was employed in Danvers but on April 3, 1865, James Shatswell, then head clerk in the Registry of Deeds, obtained for him a place in that office as boy. Quick, and with a desire to please, he soon made himself a general favorite. The late Ephraim Brown was then Register of Deeds, and he liked the boy so well that he kept increasing his salary and giving him more important work to do. When he had been there about four years a fine chance as a bookkeeper was offered him, but Mr. Brown would not lose him and made it to his advantage to stay.

Hon. George F. Choate of Salem was then Judge of Probate, Abner C. Goodell, Register, and James Ropes, Assistant Register. In August, 1870, Mr. Ropes resigned, and Judge Choate at once sent for Mr. Hines and offered him the position. Only twenty-two years of age, Mr. Hines had some misgivings about filling the place, and at first declined, but Judge Choate insisting that he accept the position, he reluctantly yielded, and on September 1, 1870, assumed the duties of Assistant Register of Probate.

Mr. Hines never regretted having accepted the position. There was only one clerk in the office, and there was plenty of work to be done. From that small beginning Mr. Hines saw the business increase many fold. Mr. Hines served eighteen years under Judge Choate and under Judges Harmon and Dow, and also under Registers Abner C. Goodell, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Arthur Bogue, and Horace H. Atherton, Jr., the present Register. He was the oldest official in point of service in the court houses or even in Essex County's employ, it may be said, without fear of contradiction.

During his long and honorable career, Mr. Hines met many distinguished people, and all having business at the Probate office found him affable, polite and helpful. His fifty-one years in the office gave him a knowledge of his work and an efficiency in public service of the highest order. The lawyers and laymen and all people who had to do with the Probate Court liked him. There are some forms of civil service not yet written into law, and the highest of all forms is a recognition of such work as Mr. Hines has given to Essex County and the Commonwealth, when opportunity offers.

He retired in 1917, having reached the age limit, and was placed on the pension list. Besides his great knowledge of Probate matters he was thoroughly versed in antiquarian lore, and he was regarded as the historian of Danvers. He was a charter member of the Danvers Historical Society and had been its historian for many years. His interest in everything connected with its welfare never flagged. About twenty-five years ago he published with the late Frank E. Moyanhan, a brochure called "Historic Danvers," which was the first attempt to collect material, with illustrations, relating to historical places in town. It was an accurate and valuable contribution to local history. He contributed many valuable historical papers to the historical collections of the Essex Institute and also to the volumes of the Danvers Historical Society. He was a

charter member of the Danvers Improvement Society. He was a trustee of the Peabody Institute from 1875-1882, serving as its clerk, and a member of the Library Committee from 1885 until his death. One of the first in the country to adopt the so-called "record hand", his bold, legible handwriting adorns many a record book in Danvers and vicinity. He never held public office but was on many important committees and always foremost in all good works. He was prominent throughout his life in the First Universalist Church and was a constant attendant at its services. The town has suffered a distinct loss in the passing of this estimable man. Mr. Hines left a daughter, Miss Mary Hines, and two sons, Edward, of New York, and Ezra D., Jr., of Chicago.

RANSOM F. MCCRILLIS died at his home on Cherry street February 22, 1920, at the age of sixty-five years. He was born in Meredith, N. H., in 1854, and came to Danvers in 1871, entering the employ of A. P. Perley & Co. Later he worked for Daniel Richards and in 1878 he formed a co-partnership with Willis E. Smart, under the firm name of Smart & McCrillis, continuing until 1891. He was U. S. Consul at Denia, Spain, and later was in the lumber and real estate business. He leaves a widow, who was Aroline E. Spaulding.

